The CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL

1967

The Canadian Rose Annual

1967

THEO MAYER
EDITOR

Published by

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

Toronto, Ontario

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/canadianrose1967cana

Preface

AFTER eight years of outstanding work by our predecessor, Orville E. Bowles, the Annual comes to you from a new editor, who hopes that you will view this first effort with a sympathetic eye. Any success that it may enjoy will be owing entirely to the contributions of writers and reporters, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

We are especially indebted to Mr. Harold C. Cross of Baie d'Urfé for *The Clearing House* and to Mrs. W. A. MacDonald of Winnipeg for *The Rose Analysis*. The time, skill and effort expended on these two popular features by Mr. Cross and Mrs. MacDonald deserve the applause of us all.

Again we urge our members to patronize our advertisers, whose generous support has done much to make the publication of this year book possible.

All the colour plates in this publication are reproduced by kind permission of the Royal National Rose Society of Great Britain, whose generosity is warmly acknowledged and appreciated.

This Annual reaches you during the celebration of the centennary of Canadian Confederation, and, in our choice of articles, we have kept this in mind. Despite the festivities attendant on our centennial, all in Canada in 1967 is not sweetness and light. There are divisive forces at work, and much understanding and altruistic effort will be required if this great nation is to continue prosperous and united. From Atlantic to Pacific, the rose is a symbol of beauty and fellowship. This wonderful flower knows no barriers of language, race or creed, and we, as Canadians and rose lovers, might do well to remember this in the difficult years that lie ahead.

THEO MAYER

Contents

Preface — Theo Mayer 1
Past Presidents 4
Patrons, Officers, Directors, Committees 7
Affiliated Societies 11
A Message from the President 12
The Annual Meeting 14
Annual Financial Statement 18
The Canadian National Rose Show 1966 — Sheila Jupp 19
Trophies and Prizes Awarded at the Canadian National Rose Show 1966 23
The Book Shelf — "Dogrose" 29
The Secret and Voluptuous Life of a Rose-Grower — Hugh MacLennan 32
Miniature Roses — Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow — Ralph S. Moore 39
Some All-Canadian Roses — Fred Blakeney 42
That Wonderful Year 1867 — Theo Mayer 51
Rose Culture in Canada at Confederation — Harold C. Cross 54
Induced Mutation in Roses — John Schloen 64
Glengariff Revisited — Mrs. J. J. Gallagher 66
Systemic Pesticides and Roses — Beresford J. Watt 73
The Future of Roses in Canada — R. Simonet 78
Foliar Feeding in the Culture of Roses — Dr. George and Nora Jorgenson 80
Rose Growing in Prince Edward Island — Dr. R. G. Lea 85
The Nina Marshall Rose — Margaret E. Dove 88
The Problem of Rose Classification — Dr. Griffith J. Buck 90

Arranging Roses in the Home Garden — Theo Mayer ... 94
Roses in Sunny Queensland — Hugh Graham ... 98
Progress in Hardy Everblooming Roses — Percy H. Wright ... 102
The Aphids and Their Control — Orville E. Bowles ... 105
Survival — W. Ready ... 113
District Reports:
Vancouver Island — Fred Blakeney ... 117
Vancouver — Mrs. Phyllis Walkinshaw ... 118
Calgary — Mrs. P. H. Bastin and Miss Helen Scarr ... 120
Lethbridge — J. K. Wood ... 122
Saskatchewan — Mrs. J. Zary ... 122
Manitoba — Mrs. W. A. MacDonald ... 125
Lakehead Area — H. C. Westbrook ... 127
Windsor — George H. Magee ... 128
London — R. G. Whitlock ... 130
Peterborough — Margaret Heideman ... 131
Ottawa — Grace Shewfelt ... 133
Montreal District — E. B. Jubien, W. G. Borland and H. C. Cross ... 134
Quebec City — Louis T. Beaulieu ... 136
Northern New Brunswick — L. A. Miller ... 137
Northeastern Nova Scotia — Ronald P. Spencer ... 138
Nova Scotia South Shore — G. H. Christie ... 140
Prince Edward Island — Dr. R. G. Lea ... 140
Annapolis Valley — Mrs. O. H. Antoft ... 141
The Rose Analysis ... 143
The Clearing House ... 157
Index to Advertisers ... 197
Advertisements ... 198

PRESIDENTS
of
THE CANADAN ROSE SOCIETY
and its predecessor
THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1913-14-15	Mrs. Allen Baines*
1916-17-18	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam*
1919-20	Mr. Aubrey D. Heward*
1921	Dr. A. H. Rolph
1922-3-4-5	Miss Helen L. Beardmore*
1926-7	Mr. F. Barry Hayes, Sr.*
1928-9	Mr. P. H. Mitchell*
1930-31	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose*
1932-3	Mr. A. J. Webster
1934-5	Mr. P. L. Whytock*
1936-7	Mr. A. J. Webster
1938-9	Mr. P. L. Whytock
1940	Mr. D. C. Patton
1941-2	Mr. A. A. Norton
1943-4-5	Activities Suspended
1946-7	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose*
1948-9	Mr. A. J. Webster
1950-1	Mr. F. F. Dufton*
1952-3	Miss Mabel Stoakley
1954-5	Mrs. H. P. Marshall
1956-7	Mr. F. F. Dufton*
1958-9	Mr. W. J. Keenan
1960-61	Mrs. J. H. Baillie
1962-3	Mr. Eric Billington
1964-5	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding
1966	Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.

*Deceased

COL. R. S. MCLAUGHLIN, *Patron*
Oshawa, Ontario

The Canadian Rose Society

Chief Patron:

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR GENERAL GEORGES P. VANIER
D.S.O., M.C., C.D.
Governor General of Canada

Patrons:

Mr. Ralph P. Bell, O.B.E.
Dr. A. P. Chan
Mr. Earl Cox and Mrs. Cox
Lady Eaton
Mrs. Ena Harkness
Dr. R. J. Hilton, B.SC. (AGR.), PH.D.
Mr. Sam McGredy
Colonel R. S. McLaughlin
The Honourable H. de M. Molson, O.B.E.
Mr. A. A. Norton and Mrs. Norton
Mr. Harold Rea and Mrs. Rea
Dr. A. H. Rolph
Mr. Archie Selwood
Dr. F. L. Skinner, M.B.E., L.L.D.
Miss F. Fyfe Smith
Mr. Schuyler C. Snively and Mrs. Snively
The Honourable Mr. Justice C. D. Stewart
Miss Mabel Stoakley
Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson

HONORARY OFFICERS

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Mr. E. Billington
Mrs. J. H. Baillie
Mr. F. E. Goulding

Honorary Directors

Mr. A. E. Brown
Mr. H. C. Cross
Mrs. J. J. Gallagher
Mrs. W. J. Keenan
Mr. L. Laking
Mrs. W. A. MacDonald
Mrs. A. L. Naismith
Mr. D. C. Patton
Professor J. C. Taylor
Mrs. C. T. Wilson

OFFICERS

President

Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.

Vice-Presidents

Mr. O. E. Bowles
First Vice-President
Mr. J. W. Whytock
Second Vice-President
Mr. W. R. McLaren
Third Vice-President
Mr. R. A. Lyle
Fourth Vice-President

Board of Directors

Mr. O. E. Bowles	Mr. G. S. Flagler	Mr. W. R. McLaren
Mrs. R. M. Brophy	Mr. F. E. Goulding	Mr. J. Schloen
Mr. L. M. Brown	Mrs. S. Jupp	Mr. C. R. Stephenson
Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.	Mr. R. A. Lyle	Mr. V. Taylor
Mr. A. C. Carswell	Mrs. H. P. Marshall	Mr. R. G. Whitlock
Mr. H. G. Cook	Mr. S. McConnell	Mr. J. W. Whytock
Mrs. M. Ellames	Mr. P. A. McDougall	Mr. R. Vezina

Treasurer: Mr. A. C. Carswell, 73 Lionel Heights Cres., Don Mills, Ontario
Secretary: Mrs. P. A. McDougall, 31 Learmont Drive, Weston, Ontario

Rose Cultural Advisory Committee

Mr. S. McConnell, *Chairman*

Mr. F. Blakeney, 963 Arundel Drive, Victoria, British Columbia
Mr. J. H. Eddie, 4100 S.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 13, British Columbia
Mr. Archie Selwood, 1450 West 40th Avenue, Vancouver 13, British Columbia
Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, 174 Baltimore Road, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba
Mr. D. McConnell, Port Burwell, Ontario
Mr. A. E. Brown, P.O. Box 181, Islington, Ontario
Mr. A. A. Norton, 22 Eastview Crescent, Toronto 12, Ontario
Mr. W. J. Keenan, 107 Courtleigh Boulevard, Toronto 12, Ontario
Mr. W. H. Perron, 515 Labelle Blvd., L'abord a Plouffe, Montreal 40, Quebec
Mr. E. B. Jubien, 150 Vivian Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Montreal 16, Quebec
Mrs. Marie Cox, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia
Mr. J. Schloen, R.R. 1, Brooklin, Ontario
Mr. R. Snazelle, R.R. 5, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Auditors

Mr. S. B. Bartlett, C.A.
Mr. W. J. Keenan, R.I.A.

Exhibition Committee

Mr. R. A. Lyle — *Chairman*

Vice-Chairmen

Mr. H. G. Cook, *Public Relations*
Mr. J. Schloen, *Airborne Exhibits*
Mrs. M. Ellames, *Decorative Section*
Mr. F. E. Goulding, *Specimens*

Committees

Mrs. J. H. Baillie	Mrs. R. A. Lyle	Mr. R. H. Scott
Mr. O. E. Bowles	Mr. G. S. Flagler	Mr. C. E. Stephenson
Mrs. R. M. Brophy	Mr. P. A. McDougall	Mr. Val Taylor
Mr. W. M. Earl	Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn	Mrs. C. T. Wilson
Mr. M. Ellames	Mrs. T. J. F. Ross	Mr. J. W. Whytock

Finance and Foundation Committee

Mr. J. W. Whytock, *Chairman*

Mr. A. C. Carswell — Mr. H. G. Cook

Membership Committee

Mr. W. R. McLaren, *Chairman*
140 Shanty Bay Road, Barrie, Ontario

Vice-Chairman

Mrs. M. Ellames

Members

Mrs. O. H. Antoft, R.R. 1, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Mr. M. Bowes, 24 Mountain Street, Merriton Ward, St .Catharines, Ontario
Mr. F. Blakeney, 963 Arundel Drive, Victoria, British Columbia
Mr. W. G. Borland, 2374 Grand Boulevard, Montreal 28, Quebec
Mr. W. C. Buchanan, 189 Park Street, Sydney, Nova Scotia
Mr. L. M. Brown, 38 King High Avenue, Downsview, Ontario
Mrs. B. Crowe, 114 Leacrest Drive, Leaside, Toronto 17, Ontario
Mrs. J. H. Gable, 22 Wellington Street West, Barrie, Ontario
Mr. T. Graham, Box 32, Lynden, Ontario
Dr. T. E. Harris, 172 Patrick Street, St. John's, Newfoundland
Mr. E. B. Jubien, 150 Vivian Avenue, Mount Royal, Quebec
Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, 174 Baltimore Road, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba
Mrs. R. E. Murdock, 2785 Crescent View Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia
Mrs. R. F. Smith, 36 Berkinshaw Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario
Mr. O. E. Stephenson, 10 Faircroft Boulevard, Scarborough, Ontario

Nominating Committee

Mr. F. E. Goulding, *Chairman*

Mr. O. E. Bowles	Mr. W. R. McLaren
Mr. J. W. Whytock	Mr. R. A. Lyle

Programme Committee

Mr. L. M. Brown, *Chairman*

Mrs. R. M. Brophy	Mr. P. A. McDougall
Mr. S. McConnell	Mr. J. Schloen

Properties Committee

Mr. G. S. Flagler, *Chairman*

Mr. H. G. Cook

Publications Committee

Mr. O. E. Bowles, 22 Cameron Crescent, Toronto 17, Ontario, *Chairman*
Mr. R. Vezina, 72 Celestine Drive, Weston, Ontario
Vice-Chairman and Editor of "The Rose Bulletin"
Mr. Theo. Mayer, 4524 Madison Ave., Montreal 28, Quebec
Editor of "The Canadian Rose Annual"
Mr. H. C. Cross Mrs. W. A. MacDonald Mr. Archie Selwood

Advertising Committee

Mr. O. E. Bowles, *Chairman*

Hospitality Committee

Mrs. R. M. Brophy, *Chairman*

Publicity and Public Relations Committee

Mr. Val Taylor, *Chairman*

Vice-Chairman

Mr. P. A. McDougall

Members

Mr. O. E. Bowles
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Carswell
Mr. H. G. Cook
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cox
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Marshall
Mrs. P. A. McDougall
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Whytock
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wilson

Centennial Project Committee

Mrs. H. P. Marshall, *Chairman*

Royal Winter Fair and Speakers Committee

Mr. C. R. Stephenson, *Chairman*
Mr. R. A. Lyle Mrs. H. P. Marshall

REGIONAL DIRECTORS COMMITTEE

Mrs. S. Jupp, *Chairman*
186 St. Leonards Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Region 1

Mr. F. Blakeney, 963 Arundel Drive, Victoria, British Columbia
Mr. Archie Selwood,1450 West 40th Ave., Vancouver 13, British Columbia
Mrs. P. Walkinshaw, 2427 West 36th Ave., Vancouver, British Columbia

Region 2

Mr. Alex Allan, 9225-96 Street, Edmonton, Alberta
Mrs. W. H. Dowling 910-4th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alberta
Mr. Percy Wright, 407-109th St., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Region 3

Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, 174 Baltimore Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Mr. H. C. Westbrook, 48 Prospect Ave., Port Arthur, Ontario

Region 4

Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 116 Arnold Street, Hamilton, Ontario
Mrs. Alan H. Heideman, 373 Park Street N., Peterborough, Ontario
Mr. George H. Magee, 775 Roselawn Drive, Windsor, Ontario
Major N. S. McKechnie, 825 Colson Ave., Ottawa 8, Ontario

Region 5

Mr. Louis T. Beaulieu, 718 St. Cyrille West, Quebec City 6, Quebec
Mr. W. George Borland, 2374 Grand Boulevard, Montreal 28, Quebec
Mr. Harold C. Cross, 702 Churchill Place, Baie d'Urfe, Quebec
Mr. Theo Mayer, 4524 Madison Avenue, Montreal 28, Quebec
Mr. E. B. Jubien, 150 Vivian Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Montreal, Quebec

Region 6

Mr. L. A. Miller, P.O. Box 408, Dalhousie, New Brunswick
Mrs. O. H. Antoft, R.R. No. 1, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Mr. L. M. LeLacheur, R.R. No. 2, Hatsfield's Point, New Brunswick

Region 7

Dr. R. G. Lea, 170-172 Fitzroy Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

American Rose Society
Baie d'Urfe Horticultural Society
Barrie Horticultural Society
Bedford Horticultural Society
Bermuda Rose Society
Brantford Horticultural Society
Calgary and District Horticultural Society
Chapleau Horticultural Society
Cloverleaf Garden Club
Don Mills Horticultural Society
Dunnville Horticultural Society
Eastnor Horticultural Society
Etobicoke Horticultural Society
Fort Malden Horticultural Society
Greater Windsor Horticultural Society
Greenfield Park Horticultural Society
Guelph Horticultural Society
Halifax Horticultural Society
Hamilton and District Rose Society
La Salle Horticultural Society
Leaside Horticultural Society
London Rose Society
Long Island Rose Society
Markham Horticultural Society
Metro Rose Society of Detroit
Mimico Horticultural Society
Minnesota Rose Society
Mount Hamilton Horticultural Society
Montreal West Horticultural Society
National Rose Society of Australia
North Toronto Horticultural Society
Northern Electric Club
Oshawa Horticultural Society
Owen Sound Horticultural Society
Pacific Rose Society
Parma Rose Society
Pembroke Horticultural Society
Peterborough Horticultural Society
Port Arthur Horticultural Society
Rice Lake Horticultural Society
Rosemere Horticultural Society
Sault Ste. Marie Horticultural Society
St. Lambert Horticultural Society
Saginaw Rosarians
Scarborough Horticultural Society
Schenectady Rose Society
Sioux Lookout Horticultural Society
South Land Rose Society
Sudbury Horticultural Society
Timmins Horticultural Society
Toronto Horticultural Society
Town of Mount Royal Horticultural Society
Vancouver Rose Society
Victoria Horticultural Society
West End Horticultural Society
Winnipeg Horticultural Society
York Centre Horticultural Society

A Message From the President

CENTENNIAL greetings are the order for 1967.

Canada's National Rose Society joins in the celebration commemorating our first century as a nation.

What a century! What a country!

We point with pride to 54 years of service by our society during that century.

On the 19th of February, 1913, the inaugural meeting of "The Rose Society of Ontario" was held at the residence of Mrs. Allen Baines, 228 Bloor Street West, Toronto. Mrs. Baines was elected the first President of the Society.

By 1918 men were admitted to membership in the Society. The first male member to become President was the Society's third president, the late Aubrey D. Heward, who served in 1919 and 1920. The Society developed rapidly and during the period from 1924 to 1933, according to Mr. A. J. Webster in his article in the 1959 Annual, the late Dr. J. Horace McFarland described the Society's Rose Show as the third greatest of outdoor-grown roses on the North American Continent.

In 1942 the Society decided to suspend operations for the duration of the War.

No further year book was published until 1949, after several years of struggle to re-establish the Society.

At the Annual Meeting held on the 6th day of October, 1954, the name of the Society was changed to "The Canadian Rose Society". The 1955 year book was the first to carry the name of "The Canadian Rose Society".

In the ensuing decade the Society's membership reflected the new national character as we welcomed rose enthusiasts from Victoria, Vancouver, Prince Rupert Vernon, Kamloops in British Columbia, Calgary, Lethbridge, Didsbury and Edmonton in Alberta; Regina, Yorkton, Saskatoon and Kindersley in Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Flin Flon in Manitoba; Quebec

City, Montreal, Lachine, Drummondville, Valois, Sherbrooke, Valleyfiield in Quebec; Edmundston, Dalhousie, Campbellton and Moncton in New Brunswick; Lunenberg, Annapolis Royal, New Glasgow, Glace Bay, Sydney and Halifax in Nova Scotia; Charlottetown, Summerside, Vernon and Bedeque in Prince Edward Island; St John's, Cornerbrooke and Cupids King in Newfoundland.

Together with our Ontario membership with its great strength in Toronto, but spread throughout the Province to Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, Windsor, Cobourg, Fort William, St. Catharines, Walkerton, Barrie, Dunnville, Sioux Lookout, Guelph, Kirkland Lake, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Owen Sound, Kitchener, Sudbury, Woodstock, Sarnia, Stratford, Welland, North Bay, Orillia, Goderich Cornwall and many others we formed "The Canadian Rose Society".

We are proud to number members from 25 of the United States of America as well as a dozen countries overseas.

On December 11, 1961, the Society received its charter from the Secretary of State of Canada to be a body corporate "to further the study of roses, to promote the cultivation thereof, to discover and disseminate knowledge of the conditions favourable to the culture of roses throughout Canada by means of publications, scientific trials, the holding of exhibitions, the maintenance of public display gardens and other activities".

To implement these objects is our purpose and duty, our *centennial project; our project for each ensuing year.*

Milton A. Cadsby

The Annual Meeting

Orville E. Bowles

The twelfth Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held on October 4th, 1966 at The Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Don Mills, Toronto, Ontario and was opened at 8.30 p.m. by the President, Mr. M. A. Gadsby, Q.C., who presided over the meeting. Owing to the absence of the Secretary, Mrs. P. A. McDougall, the minutes of the meeting were recorded by Mr. O. E. Bowles.

It was a pleasure to have a beautiful evening for the meeting which was well attended and those present were welcomed by the President in a few words of greeting. Assurance was then requested from the Acting Secretary that a quorum was present and that the meeting was properly assembled in accordance with the Society's constitution and by-laws.

Upon a motion being made by Mr. C. R. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. Val Taylor, the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on October 7th, 1965, and recorded in the 1966 *Annual*, were accepted as published.

Mr. O. E. Bowles, a member of the Nominating Committee, in accordance with By-law No. 1 section 17, advised the meeting that no nominations had been received other than those put forward by the Nominating Committee and moved that the following members be elected Directors for a period of three (3) years, namely

Mrs. R. M. Brophy	Mr. G. S. Flagler	Mr. J. Schloen
Mr. H. G. Cook	Mr. R. A. Lyle	Mr. R. G. Vezina
	Mr. W. R. McLaren	

This motion was seconded by Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Carswell, drew to the attention of the meeting the Society's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending December 31, 1965, as recorded in the 1966 *Annual* and moved the adoption of this statement which was seconded by Mr. W. R. McLaren.

Mr. Carswell then presented an interim report for the current year to September 30th and was pleased to be able to show the Society's financial position as being in a sound condition.

The Treasurer then moved a vote of thanks on behalf of the Society to our auditors, Mr. S. B. Bartlett C.A. and Mr. W. J. Keenan R.I.A. and suggested that they be reappointed for 1967. This motion was seconded by Mr. L. M. Brown.

The President then addressed the meeting as follows:

"The year 1965-1966 was a most active one for your society. Under the leadership of your Board of Directors a very ambitious program was carried on.

I'm sure you have all enjoyed our Rose Annual and The Rose Bulletin. The editor of the Annual, Mr. O. E. Bowles, tendered his resignation effective with the publication of the 1966 Annual. His resignation was accepted with regret. He deserves the highest commendation for his superb work as editor. Fortunately his talent is still available as a Vice-President of the Society. The 1966 edition of the Annual was a typical Bowles effort produced on time despite our editor's serious illness. I'm sure you have enjoyed it.

I am pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Theo Mayer of Montreal as editor of the 1967 Annual. Mr. Mayer is a well known author and collector of rose literature. We are looking forward to his first production with keen anticipation.

My resignation as editor of the Bulletin was made possible by the appointment of Mr. Robert G. Vezina as editor. I number myself as one of his fans after enjoying his fine Bulletins so much.

During the year Mrs. Ena Harkness of Hitchen, Herts. who opened our 1965 National Show was elected a Patron of the Society as was Mr. Sam McGredy of Portadown, Northern Ireland, who opened the 1966 show.

We suffered the loss of Mrs. Alan Gow of Toronto, a former Director of The Rose Society of Ontario, who some years ago generously presented me with her library of year books dating back to 1929. Also the loss of our Honorary Director Mr. Emerson Mitchell of Windsor. Both lived to ripe old ages pursuing their hobby to the end.

Two new trophies were accepted during the year. The Alan Stollery Memorial Trophy from the Stollery family, and one from Miss F. Fyfe Smith, a Patron of Vancouver, in honour of her parents.

The Society was represented at the Garden Club of Toronto spring show at O'Keefe Centre and will be again in 1967.

Twenty-five thousand brochures which bore the seal of The Canadian Rose Society were distributed by The Canadian Nursery Trades Association in order to publicize the introduction of the new rose variety 'Miss Canada'. A picture of that rose graced the cover of the I.O.D.E. *Echo*, which carried a story about our society.

Our spring meeting featured an outstanding collection of slides gathered from all over the world. It was followed by the National Show held in conjunction with The Brampton Festival of Flowers. Prior to the show Sheridan Nurseries Limited entertained the Directors at a dinner in honour of our guest, Mr. Sam McGredy, which was notable for its conviviality.

In the spring representatives of the Society attended at different Garden Centres and offered advice to many growers.

In September our Past President and Director, Mrs. H. P. Marshall lectured to a judging course held at the Royal Botanical Gardens in Hamilton. A booklet on the judging of roses is now under consideration.

Our Secretary in her quiet efficient manner serviced members across the country.

The Society provided speakers and judges for local rose societies in Ontario and medals for all its affiliates.

None of these activities would have been possible without the support and effort of your Directors. They are truly a wonderful group of people. Any success I have achieved as your President, I owe to their help and support.

Now we are all looking forward with anticipation to the Centennial Year. What better way to celebrate than by planting a few more of your favorite roses."

Mr. Leo Brown, Chairman of the Programme Committee, then presented the program that had been arranged and introduced by Mr. John Schloen of Ellesmere Nurseries Ltd., who is also a Director of the Society. Mr. Schloen spoke about the new rose mutations created by X-ray radiation and presented a very interesting picture of what has been accomplished and what might be anticipated through this new procedure. At the conclusion the speaker was thanked by Mr. R. G. Vezina.

The meeting was then treated to a display of coloured slides of roses by Mrs. Audrey Harris, botanist and expert colour photographer who is a member of the Colour Photographers Association of Canada. During the showing of the slides she pointed out faults in the photography which was all very interesting and informative. At the conclusion of the demonstration and lecture she was thanked by Mrs. H. P. Marshall.

The Autumn Show brought forth many very fine blooms. The report of the judges, Mrs. H. P. Marshall and Mrs. Fraser Robertson, was then presented by Mrs. Sheila Jupp, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and it was learned that the S. McGredy & Sons Challenge Cup for an exhibit of six distinct varieties shown in C.R.S. boxes was won by Mr. Douglas Brooks for a very fine exhibit. Another member staging many fine exhibits was Mrs. Lyzaniwsky who won the S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy for the highest aggregate score in all classes.

As this concluded all business to come before the meeting it was then adjourned to allow those present to view the show and visit with their friends while enjoying the lovely refreshments prepared by Mrs. R. M. Brophy and her committee.

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1966

Cash in Bank, January 1st, 1966	$1,080.05	
Government of Canada Bearer Bond	1,000.00	
		$ 2,080.05
RECEIPTS		
Membership Dues	$5,645.95	
Advertising — Year Book	2,022.50	
Sale of Year Books	41.50	
Donations	111.50	
Rose Show	1,090.55	
Sale of Medals	25.35	
Sales of Colour Guides	2.25	
Interest — Canadian Government Bond	52.50	
		$ 8,992.10
		$11,072.15
DISBURSEMENTS		
Printing, Stationery, Office Supplies	$ 536.32	
Postage	154.00	
Honorarium and Casual Help	620.75	
Year Book, 1966	5,424.02	
Year Book, 1967	720.03	
Bulletin	629.36	
Insurance	66.52	
Membership Services	78.75	
Meetings — Rentals, Etc.	259.86	
Rose Show	162.05	
Garden Club — O'Keefe Centre	60.00	
Medals and Trophies	265.45	
Publicity and Advertising	109.08	
Legal Fees	27.00	
Bank Charges	1.80	
		$ 9,114.99
Cash in Bank December 31st, 1966	$ 957.16	
Government of Canada Bearer Bond	1,000.00	
		1,957.16
		$11,072.15

Audited:

S. B. Bartlett, C.A. (Signed)
W. J. Keenan, R.I.A. (Signed)

The Canadian National Rose Show 1966

Sheila Jupp

This, alas, was the year of "Great Disappointments," and some explanation is due to members for the early date of the Show, held in Brampton on Saturday, June 18th. Early in the year, the Canadian Rose Society was approached with a pressing request to stage the National Rose Show as the Number one attraction in the Brampton Festival of Flowers, already timed for presentation from June 17th to 20th. Due to long-time bookings of other attractions, no change in the date was possible. In all other respects the prospects were very favourable: the Brampton Curling Club provided an excellent setting, with good facilities for exhibitors, and the Festival Committee was most co-operative. But it was only after considerable heart searching that it was decided to take a calculated risk on the date. What wrecked all calculations, of course, was the worst spring in the history of weather reports, with the result that there were many disappointed exhibitors and numbers of well-known names missing from the list. If it is any consolation to these sufferers, "Nevermor Quoth the Raven" is the verdict on early show dates in the future!

Notwithstanding the failure of the garden rose crop, it was still of the utmost importance that the Show be a scene of beauty and interest to the visiting public, and the credit for this achievement must be accorded where it belongs. First of all, warm thanks must be given to the Society's always generous friends the commercial rose growers, who really came to the rescue this year. Dale-Calvert Estates Ltd. of Brampton put in a most beautiful exhibit in the Commercial Section, while H. J. Mills Ltd. of Richmond Hill and Concord Floral Company contributed some six thousand gorgeous blooms, which were built up into a spectacular display. Here again, the last-minute building of such a display is no mean task, and thanks for this effort go to the committee from Brampton Horticultural Society, convened by

Mrs. H. Caldwell, and to the innumerable volunteers who added their assistance.

Next in this list of credits come the stupendous efforts by contributors to the Decorative Section, under the leadership of Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn and Mrs. R. A. Lyle. When the lateness of the season became beyond hope, an emergency directive was issued permitting, for this show only, the substitution of greenhouse for garden grown roses. An extra class was added entitled "Challenge," which called for the best extemporary achievement with a dozen roses and evergreen foliage provided on the morning of the show, exhibitor to provide container and mechanics. Such a hive of industry, with such proliferous and outstanding results, has seldom been seen. Mention should be made of the public-spirited attitude of these exhibitors, who were working against the clock primarily for the benefit of the show rather than personal success. This was a real communal effort and much appreciated both by the Show Chairman and by the public which later enjoyed their efforts.

Cultural Talks throughout the afternoon were also added to the programme. Given by such experts as Mr. E. Billington and Mr. W. J. Keenan, these proved very popular as evidenced by the high degree of attendance and interest shown. Door Prizes, generously donated by a number of the advertisers in the Society's Annual, provided moments of excitement and satisfaction for visitors.

The Show was officially opened at 3.00 p.m. by Mr. Sam McGredy, fourth generation of the famous rose - hybridizing McGredys of the Royal Nurseries of Portadown, Northern Ireland. After completion of the Opening Ceremonies, "Sam" was to be seen throughout the afternoon mingling and chatting with visitors, and his genial personality and deep knowledge was much enjoyed by all who had the privilege of meeting him. The Canadian Rose Society counts itself highly honoured by the presence of such illustrious visitors as Mr. Sam McGredy and Mrs. Ena Harkness, who opened last year's show. It was particularly appropriate that the awards this year for the Best Rose in Show and the Best White Rose in Show went to specimens of "Ena Harkness" and "McGredy's Ivory" respectively.

The "Ena Harkness" bloom won the new Alan Stollery Memorial Trophy and also the Red Rose Tea Trophy for Mr. F. G. Purvis of Vancouver, while "McGredy's Ivory" earned the Shell Canada Ltd., White Rose Division, Award for Mrs. A. L. Naismith

'WINEFRED CLARKE' (H.T.)
'*Peace*' × '*Lydia*'
Raised by Herbert Robinson
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1965

'ALTISSIMO' (Climber)
Raised by Delbard-Chabert, France
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1965

of Hamilton. Mrs. Naismith also carried off the Sir Harry Oakes Trophy Sweepstakes Award, for the third consecutive year, and the Royal National Rose Society of Great Britain Medal for highest aggregate points in the Floribunda Section. The Novice Sweepstakes Award of the Col. W. G. McKendrick Trophy went to Mr. A. F. Chisholm of Willowdale. Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn repeated as winner of the Harkness Roses of England Trophy for the Best Decorative Arrangement and the Mrs. Schuyler C. Snively Rose Bowl Award for highest aggregate points in the Decorative Section.

A campaign this year to encourage more representative entries in the Airborne Section showed early signs of success, with indications of possible exhibits from several new areas both in Canada and the United States. One member, Mr. C. Bauer of Lethbridge, Alberta, even resorted to polyethylene protection in an effort to bring his roses along in time — but the weather defeated even him. Our sympathies, Mr. Bauer, and hopes that next year will bring the success your enthusiasm deserves, when we may have the pleasure of seeing your blooms on the Show Tables. Vancouver, with a kinder climate, responded nobly to the appeal, and the beautiful blooms of Mr. Selwood, Mrs. Walkinshaw and Mr. Purvis were an outstanding feature of the Show. As previously mentioned, Mr. Purvis won Best Rose in Show and Best Red Rose with a beautiful "Ena Harkness", but the competition from an almost equally perfect "Pink Favourite" from Mr. Selwood was so extremely close that the Judges took the unprecedented step of declaring a "Runner-up." Congratulations, Mr. Purvis, and we hope that this success will encourage you to send more exhibits in future years. Mr. Selwood took the Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for Highest Aggregate Score in the Airborne Section by one point over Mrs. Walkinshaw.

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medals for Highest Aggregate in the Hybrid Tea, Grandiflora and Climbing Rose Sections all went to Dr. Carl Moyle of Hamilton. As was only to be expected, the Novice, Junior and Open Sections were the hardest hit by the late season, but Mr. H. G. Cook, one of the Society's Directors, lost his 'novice' status by winning the C.R.S. Bronze Medal for a specimen Hybrid Tea rose. It's an ill wind that brings no one any good, and this year's timing was just right for the miniature roses, usually past their best by Show date. Twenty-six entries in five classes provided a fascinating display of these little gems and, amid stiff competition, Mr. J. V. Laffey

carried off the Silver Medal in this Section. Old-fashioned roses also came into their own, and prizes of rose bushes were won by Mr. R. M. Peirce of London, Mrs. V. Hawkins and Mrs. J. Lowe, both of Toronto.

We can never stress too often, or too forcibly, the importance of exhibitors completing every detail on both halves of the entry tags attached to their entries. After judging, the torn off bottom halves supply the information on which is based both point scoring for successful exhibitors and assessment of performance of individual rose varieties.

At the conclusion of the Show, the Brampton Festival of Flowers Committee added an interesting innovation to the traditional Rose Auction, with the introduction of a professional auctioneer. Action waxed fast and furious as the six thousand strong multitude of greenhouse roses came under the hammer, and at the close it appeared as though everyone was carrying roses as the crowd drifted away to attend the fireworks display with which the day ended.

To sum up — from the point of view of the Society's relationships with the general public, the Show proved, against all the odds, to be at least reasonably successful, as evidenced by much appreciative comment and a number of new memberships; from the point of view of the Society's own members and exhibitors, it was a sad and bitter disappointment. We can only hope that you will temper your criticism with pity for the poor Show Committee and its Chairman, whose disappointment was at least equal to yours! See you next year!

Trophies and Prizes Awarded at The 1966 Rose Show

Brampton Curling Club, Brampton, Ontario, June 18, 1966

MAJOR AWARDS

Best Rose in Show — *Alan Stollery Memorial Trophy* — "Ena Harkness", Mr. F. G. Purvis, Vancouver, B.C.

Best Red Rose in Show — *Red Rose Tea Trophy* — "Ena Harkness", Mr. F. G. Purvis, Vancouver, B.C.

Best White or Near White Rose in Show — *Shell Canada Ltd., White Rose Division, Award* — "McGredy's Ivory", Mrs. A. L. Naismith, Hamilton.

Best Decoration Arrangement — *Harkness Roses of Hitchin, England, Silver Cup* — Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, Toronto.

Sweepstakes Award — *Sir Harry Oakes Trophy* — Mrs. A. L. Naismith, Hamilton.

Novice Sweepstakes Award — *Col. W. G. McKendrick Trophy* — Mr. A. F. Chisholm, Willowdale.

SECTION A — Canadian Rose Society National Trophy Classes

Class

4. *P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy* — Exhibit of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses. Three varieties, two stems of each, shown in individual containers — 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Pinkie, Spice & Dusky Maiden).

SECTION C — Regional Trophy Classes

10. *Frederick F. Dufton Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties, yellow H.T. roses, one specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers — 1 No Award, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 No Award.
11. *Sir William Meredith Trophy* — Three varieties, pink H.T. roses, one specimen bloom of each, shown in individual containers — 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Picture, Confidence & Tiffany), 2 No Award, 3 No Award.
12. *Miss Vera McCann Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties, red H.T. roses, one specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers — 1 No Award, 2 Mr. J. V. Laffey, 3 No Award.
13. *Archie Selwood Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties, blend or bi-colour H.T. roses, one specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers — 1 No Award, 2 No Award, 3 Mr. Val Taylor.
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for Highest Aggregate score in Classes 9 to 13 inclusive — Mrs. A. L. Naismith, Hamilton.

SECTION D — Hybrid Teas, Specimen Blooms

White or Near White

15. One Specimen Bloom, any named variety except Burnaby — 3 Mr. Val Taylor.

Medium to Deep Yellow

18. One Specimen Bloom, any named variety — 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Fantasia), 2 Mr. J. V. Laffey (Summer Sunshine), 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle (Eclipse).

Yellow Blend

21. One Specimen Bloom, Sutter's Gold — 1 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 Mr. Val. Taylor.
22. One Specimen Bloom, any named variety except Peace or Sutter's Gold — 1 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 2 Mr. P. A. McDougall (Fascinating), 3 Mr. R. Vezina (Fascinating).

Apricot and Orange Blend

23. One Specimen Bloom, any named variety — 1 Mr. O. E. Bowles (Tzigane), 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle (Signora).

Pale Pink

24. One Specimen Bloom, Michelle Meilland — 1 Mr. Stan Jenkins, 2 Mr. Val Taylor, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle.

Pink Blend

29. One Specimen Bloom, Tiffany — 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 Mr. M. A. Cadsby.
30. One Specimen Bloom, any named variety except Kordes Perfecta or Tiffany — 1 No Award, 2 Mr. P. A. McDougall, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

Deep Pink and Light Red

32. One Specimen Bloom, any named variety except Superstar (Tropicana) — 1 Mr. W. E. Connolly (John S. Armstrong), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Patrick Anderson).

Red

33. One Specimen Bloom, Crimson Glory — 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle.
34. One Specimen Bloom, any named variety except Crimson Glory — 1 Mr. S. C. Sterling (Red Peace), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Josephine Bruce), 3 Mr. Stan Jenkins (Konrad Adenauer).

Red Blends & Bi-colours

35. One Specimen Bloom, any named variety — 1 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 2 Mr. S. C. Sterling (Granada), 3 Mr. Stan Jenkins (Granada).

H.T. Single Varieties

37. Naturally grown Single Specimen H.T. — 2 Mr. M. A. Cadsby (Irish Elegance), 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (White Wings).

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for Highest Aggregate Score in Classes 14 to 37 inclusive — Dr. C. T. Moyle, Hamilton.

SECTION E

To Show Cycle Bloom of H.T. Rose

38. Three roses, one variety. One bud one-fourth open, one bloom one-half open and one bloom fully open (Centre may show) — 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Fascinating), 2 Mr. Val Taylor (Michelle Meilland), 3 Mr. O. E. Bowles (Margaret).

SECTION F — Floribundas or Polyanthus, naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen.

39. *P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy* — a Collection of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, not fewer than six varieties, two sprays of each variety. Shown in individual containers — 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.
41. *One Spray Single or Semi-double Floribunda Pink* — 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.
42. *One Spray Double Floribunda Red* — 1 Mr. P. A. McDougall (Independence), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Frensham).
43. *One Spray Double Floribunda Pink* — 1 No Award, 2 No Award, 3 Mr. Val Taylor, Mr. P. A. McDougall, Mr. S. C. Sterling.
44. *One Spray Floribunda White* — 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Iceberg), 2 Mrs. A. A. Bailie (Iceberg), 3 Mrs. R. M. Peirce (Saratoga).
46. *One Spray Floribunda Yellow* — 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle (Starlet).
47. *One Spray Floribunda Multi-colour* — 2. Mr. W. E. Connolly (Golden Slipper), 3 Mr. Val Taylor.
48. *One Spray Polyantha Roses, any variety* — 3 Mr. P. A. McDougall (China Doll).

Royal National Rose Society of Great Britain Medal for Highest aggregate score in Classes 40 to 48 inclusive — Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

SECTION G — Grandifloras

49. *One naturally grown spray,* or naturally grown single specimen, Red — 2 Mr. W. E. Connolly (Montezuma).
51. *One naturally grown spray,* or naturally grown single specimen, White — 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Mt. Shasta).
52. *One naturally grown spray,* or naturally grown single specimen, Pink — 2 Mr. S. C. Sterling (Pink Parfait), 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Pink Parfait).

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 49 to 52 inclusive — Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

SECTION H — Hybrid Perpetual

53. *Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Three Hybrid Perpetuals, one or more varieties — 1 No Award, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.
54. *T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Challenge Trophy,* One Specimen Bloom Hybrid Perpetual — 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

SECTION J — Climbing Roses

57. *Two laterals Pink Climbing Roses* — 1 No Award, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle (Inspiration), 3 Mrs. A. A. Bailie.
58. *Two laterals Red Climbing Roses* — 3 Mr. F. E. Goulding (Paul's Scarlet).

SECTION K — Miniature Roses, Bush or Climbing

60. *One Spray or Bloom Red Miniature Rose* — 1 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky, 2 Mrs. C. T. Wilson (Coralin), 3 Mrs. N. A. MacKay (Oakingham Ruby).
61. *One Spray or Bloom Yellow Miniature Rose* — 1 Mr. P. A. McDougall (Rosina), 2 Mr. J. V. Laffey (Rosina), 3 Mrs. D. McLean (Baby Masquerade).

62. *One Spray or Bloom White Miniature Rose* — 1 Mr. J. V. Laffey (Para Ti), 2 Mr. P. A. McDougall (Pixie), 3 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky (For You).
63. *One Spray or Bloom Pink Miniature Rose* — 1 Mr. J. V. Laffey (Humpty Dumpty), 2 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky (Rosada), 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Sweet Fairy).
64. *Collection,* Four different varieties, bloom or spray — 1 Mrs. C. T. Wilson, 2 Mr. J. V. Laffey, 3 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky.
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for Highest aggregate score in Classes 60 to 64 inclusive — Mr. J. V. Laffey.

SECTION L — Miscellaneous Roses including Old-Fashioned Roses, Rugosa, China, Bourbon, Moss, Species, Shrub, Seedlings and any other roses not covered in the above sections.

65. *One Naturally Grown Specimen or Spray,* with or without side-buds — 1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie (Agnes), 2 Mrs. R. F. Smith (Harrison's Yellow), 3 Mr. E. D. Holdsworth (Agnes).
66. *Old Rose Bouquet* — To consist of eight or more blooms or sprays of blooms. May be all one variety or many. Points go to the Bouquets of many varieties. An old rose is to be considered one if introduced prior to 1910. Sixty points given for quality of bloom, forty points for suitability of container, arrangement and fragrance. The container may be anything the exhibitor wishes to use — preferably something old — an antique or heirloom.
The Canadian Rose Society Award — Six plants of old-fashioned roses supplied by Carl Pallek & Son Nurseries at Virgil, Ontario, to be divided as follows: First Prize 3 bushes; Second Prize 2 bushes; Third Prize 1 bush. These prizes will be available only if there are THREE or more competitors in the class — 1 Mr. R. M. Peirce, 2 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 3 Mrs. J. Lowe.

SECTION M — Fragrant Roses

68. *A. Alan Gow Memorial Trophy* — Three roses, any variety or varieties shown in one container — 1 Mr. E. D. Holdsworth, 2 Mr. R. M. Peirce, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.
69. *C. Alan Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy* — One Rose, any variety — 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Crimson Glory), 2 Mr. R. M. Peirce (Blanc Double de Coubert), 3 Mr. P. A. McDougall (Tzigane).

SECTION N — Novice Classes

72. *One Specimen H.T. Bloom* — 1 Mr. H. G. Cook, 2 Mr. A. F. Chisholm.
Canadian Rose Society Bronze Medal for First Award in this class — Mr. H. B. Cook.
73. *One Lateral of Climbing Roses* (Climbing H.T.s, H.P.s or T.s excluded) — 1 Mr. A. F. Chisholm (Blossomtime).

SECTION O — Airborne Exhibits

75. *Six H. T. Roses,* named; any variety or varieties — 1 Mr. A. Selwood.
76. *Three H.T. Roses,* named; any variety or varieties — 1 Mrs. W. Walkinshaw, 2 Mr. A. Selwood, 3 Mr. T. G. Purvis.
77. *One H.T. Rose,* named; any variety — 1 Mr. T. G. Purvis (Ena Harkness), 2 Mrs. W. Walkinshow (Show Girl), 3 Mr. A. Selwood (McGredy's Yellow).

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 75 to 77 inclusive — Mr. A. Selwood.

SECTION Q — Open Classes

81. *One H. T. Rose,* named; any variety — 1 Mr. Bob Foster, London, Ont. (Sir Winston Churchill), 2 Mrs. D. Andrewes, London, Ont. (Briarcliffe), 3 Mrs. H. Felle, London, Ont. (Margaret).
First Prize in each class to receive a membership in the Canadian Rose Society.

SECTION R — Decorative Arrangements. Theme: "PARADE OF ROSES"

82. *"Flower Queen"* — a crescent arrangement of roses (The Hon. George S. Henry Challenge Trophy) — 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 3 Mrs. J. Lowe.

83. *"Carnival of Events"* — a design showing new trends (Royal York Challenge Trophy) — 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. J. Lowe, 3 Mrs. R. F. Smith.

84. *"Festival Day and Night"* — a design using white or near white roses and including some black — i.e. container, accessory, etc. (Mrs. P. A. Thomson Challenge Trophy) — 1 Mrs. R. F. Smith, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn.

85. *"Trooping of the Colour"* — design using red roses (Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Rose Challenge Trophy) — 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. M. Ellames.

86. *"Home Beautification"* — an all-round arrangement of roses suitable for a dinner table seating six; candles optional. (Mrs. Walter H. Lyon, Roseholme Challenge Trophy) — 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. M. Ellames.

87. *"Mayor's Luncheon"* — an all-round arrangement for a luncheon table seating six, suitable for the occasion (Miss Mabel Stoakley Challenge Trophy) — 1 No Award, 2 Mrs. H. Caldwell.

88. *"Art Exhibition"* — a design using an accessory — 1 Mrs. M. Ellames, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. J. Lowe.

89. *"Fragrance in a Basket"* — roses arranged in a small basket, arrangement not more than eighteen inches overall (Brig. A. E. Nash, M. C. Challenge Trophy) — 1 Mrs. M. Ellames, 2 Mrs. M. A. Cadsby, 3 Mrs. J. H. Baillie.

90. *"Guests of Honour"* — (a) Corsage — 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, (b) Boutonniere — 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mr. P. A. McDougall.

91. *"Littlest Guest"* — a miniature arrangement, not over 6" in any direction — 1 Mrs. J. Lowe, 2 Mrs. M. Ellames, 3 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn.

92. *"Yesteryear in Brampton"* — an arrangement in an antique-type container. Other flowers may be included (Mr. Seely B. Brush Memorial Challenge Trophy) — 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. J. Lowe, 3 Mrs. R. F. Smith.

93. *"Grand Ball"* — a symmetrical arrangement. Other flowers may be included. (Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy).
Mrs. Schuyler C. Snively Rose Bowl Award for highest aggregate score in Classes 82 to 93 inclusive — Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn.

SECTION S — Novice (Decorative)

94. *"Roses for the Queen"* — an arrangement of roses only, foliage of any kind permitted. (Mary and James Fyfe Smith Memorial Challenge Bowl) — 1 No Award, 2 Mrs. D. MacLean.

SECTION T — Open (Decorative)

95. *Here Comes the Band"* — a design in a metal container (brass, copper, etc.). Other flowers may be included. Open to anyone other than a member of the Canadian Rose Society — Mrs. E. Cowan, 2 Mrs. B. H. Mason, 3 Miss V. Holdsworth.
Prize-winners in this class to receive H.T. Rose bushes.

SECTION U — Supplementary Decorative

96. *"Challenge"* — an extemporary arrangement from a dozen roses and evergreen foliage, provided at the Hall on Show Day, container and mechanics supplied by exhibitor.
(a) Open to member of Canadian Rose Society — 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. R. F. Smith.
(b) Open to members of Brampton Horticultural Society — 1 Mrs. G. Gowland, 2 Mrs. W. Ridley, 3 Mr. W. Ridley.

Total Number of Exhibitors	45
Number of entries — Specimen	135
Number of entries — Decorative	77

Note — Due to lateness of the season, and consequent lack of entries in a number of classes, only classes where awards were made have been included in this report.

The Book Shelf

THE ROSE *by Roy Genders,* 623 pp. — Robert Hale, Limited, 63 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W. 7, England — 63 s/ -.

Described as a complete handbook this is indeed a massive volume comprising 41 Chapters, commencing with the origin and early history of the Rose, its significance in Church history, heraldry, literature, art, music and in military activities. Much of this lengthy account of Rose development is a repetition of what has been previously recorded by earlier writers. Chapters follow dealing in detail with Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Dwarf Polyanthas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Miniatures, Chinas, Teas, Ramblers, Climbers, Species and Shrub Roses, both old and modern. All aspects of the culture of the various types are covered as well as their uses, methods of soil preparation, fertilization and pruning requirements, insect and disease control, etc. Included, also, are lengthy lists of recommended varieties based on the author's own experience and observations, largely selections of British, French, German and American introduction. These varieties, naturally, are those considered hardy for the English climate, but readers should bear in mind that some of those recommended, especially amongst the Large-Flowered Climbers, are not reliably hardy in Eastern Canada. Similarly, the author attributes fragrance to some varieties in which under Eastern and Central Canadian climatic conditions fragrance is either very faint or entirely absent. Several varieties of Spanish origin, such as Snow White (Dot), Girona and Federico Casas, all H.T.'s, are intensely fragrant but are not even mentioned.

The book is profusely illustrated, 48 of the illustrations being in full colour exceedingly well executed, 69 are monochrome plates, while the remainder are composed of line drawings.

While Mr. Genders has produced an exhaustive work a few errors have crept in, e.g. on Page 92 the originator of Gail Borden, H.T. is Wilhelm Kordes, not Jackson and Perkins; Page 116 the parentage of Josephine Bruce is generally acknowledged to be (Crimson Glory X Madge Whipp), not (Ena Harkness X Madge

Whipp); Page 241 — the reference to "General D. MacArthur" apparently should appear as "General MacArthur", this famous old Rose having been introduced in 1904 and named to honour General Douglas MacArthur's father, the late General Arthur MacArthur; Page 286 — Red Favourite is described as an H.T., whereas it is a Floribunda; Page 256 — Pink Charming, H.T., according to Modern Roses V was hybridized and introduced in 1953 by the Dutch breeder, Leenders, not by the American hybridizer, Herbert Swim; Page 348 — The reference to "Miss Gertrude Willmott" presumably should appear as "Miss Ellen Willmott" or possibly Miss Gertrude Jekyll while "Miss Molly Lawrence" should read "Miss Mary Lawrance".

Nothwithstanding the foregoing inaccuracies, and possibly a few others, this is a very valuable work and well worthy of a prominent place in the libraries of all serious Rosarians.

— Dogrose.

BEAUTIFUL ROSES, 134 pp. Text by *P. Svoboda*; Illustrations by *J. Kaplicka*; Translated from the Czech by *Kevin Hartshorne;* Produced for Spring Books by Westbook House, Fulham Broadway, London, England — 12/6.

This volume is noteworthy principally because of the average excellence of the floral portraits of Mr. J. Kaplicka which are surpassed, so far as this reviewer is aware, only by the water colours of the famous artist, Alfred Parsons, which constitute an important feature of the late Miss Ellen Willmott's "The Genus Rosa", now out of print and very difficult to obtain. Indeed, of the 56 Svoboda Plates in full colour only four invite criticism as failing to do justice to the varieties concerned. These are Crimson Glory, H.T., Gruss an Aachen, Flor., Paul's Scarlet Climber, H.W., and R. centifolia major — an exceptionally high percentage.

The descriptive notes which accompany each Colour Plate are entitled to full marks for accuracy although there is some doubt amongst botanists as to whether or not Frau Karl Druschki was the first white Hybrid Perpetual. It seems appropriate here to mention also that the so-called Hybrid Musks (P. 15) are of doubtful hardiness in Eastern Canada. In this reviewer's experience they have invariably sustained serious winter damage.

"Beautiful Roses" can be recommended as a worth-while addition to the Rose libraries of all discriminating collectors, and the price is exceedingly moderate.

— Dogrose.

The earth was made
For everyone;
We share the same old stars,
The same old sun.
It doesn't matter
The world is small,
We grow the same roses
After all.

REGINALD ARKNELL

The Secret and Voluptuous Life of a Rose-Grower[1]

Hugh MacLennan[2]
Montreal, Quebec

The moist, cool summer with intermittent washes of sunshine has been poor for grain and vacations, exasperating to tennis players and cruel to mothers who count on summer as a time when the children are out of the house. It has given the cicadas little to sing about, it has sent snails to the lawns and slugs to the lettuce, it has darkened the moon and ruined the haystacks for country lovers. But to one species of lovely life this moist summer has been the kindest I ever remember in this part of the world. Never have the roses been so good.

Roses love sunshine and warmth, but soft nights and moist airs and a little sun are kindlier to them than steady sun and dry nights. Roses love a land like Ireland better even than Irishmen do, for they thrive there as Irishmen do not. This summer we have had Irish weather all around Montreal. So now, while the second blooming makes in the canes, is the time to wonder why the men who love roses do so with such a voluptuous devotion.

They do so because roses are like women, like all sorts of women miraculously transformed into the abstracted and distilled essence of the ideal woman who vanishes at a touch. Like their prototypes, no two species of rose are ever precisely the same. Each bush moreover is always unpredictable, and from one season to the next its cultivator can never be sure what it will do. Red roses in all their varieties are brunettes in velvet gowns; the yellows are blondes; the pinks and

[1]Reprinted from *Scotchman's Return and Other Essays* by Hugh MacLennan by kind permission of the author and The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited.

[2]Hugh MacLennan, well-known Canadian novelist, is Associate Professor of English at McGill University.

mixed varieties — by far the most numerous — are the women whose colouring and nature can be described by no single adjective, and some white roses are the impossibly pure snow queens of legend.

So there they are with their variety of shades, textures, forms, characters and scents. Scent in a rose is like lovingkindness in a woman, texture her quality of understanding, and an hour in the life of a rose is like a year in the life of a woman after the former has been cut and the latter has known a man she loves. Therefore no one can hope to find an interesting rose in a florist's shop any more than he can expect to meet a beneficent woman in a night club. The florists should not include roses in their business, and I know several sensitive florists who feel on this point as I do myself. Commercial roses are for those who do not understand the genius of this flower: they are bred for the length of their stems and their formless uniformity, they are like show girls with long sturdy legs, matching bosoms and complexions, and an Atlantic City perfection. A man who buys a dozen long-stemmed roses, all identical, is like the convention executive who orders a dozen standardized girls to ensure the success of a banquet.

But most amateur rose-growers, certainly if they are male, are suppressed voluptuaries, and the artists among them understand that nobody should cultivate too many roses at the same time. The millionaire with his rose-garden covering half an acre is as dull as the sultan with his harem of a thousand concubines. Hired gardeners know the inhabitants of the one, eunuchs of the other, and in each case the master wearies himself with an excess of plenty. The question of how many rose-bushes a man needs for his personal happiness depends on the man himself and on the intensity of his interest in the individuality of roses. But since the law and his own vitality limit all but exceptional males to one woman at a time, or at least to one woman at a moment, there is no reason why, in his cultivation of roses, a man should not sublimate his ambition for all different kinds of women into the possession of two or three dozen different bushes. But he must be willing to give himself to them; he must cultivate them personally; he must guard them against insects, blight, rodents, ice and in our part of the world against the most dangerous hazard of all, the warm sun of a false spring, and let the author of *Lolita* carefully consider the significance of this latter point. He must also give himself time to known each one of them personally, to explore

their characters, to verse himself in their endless variety of little ways.

Roses have thorns (the point is trite but must be made) and they are ruthless to the flesh of any man who handles them carelessly or who gives them a casual pinch while pretending to be doing something else. They show jealousy to each other if they are crowded and have to fight for room in the sun, and when you are bedding down to care for one bush, another may claw you in the rear if you are careless. A great many roses have done this to me, but I have never blamed them, for it has been only through my own clumsiness that I have been scratched by one bush while paying attention to another.

The more thoroughbred a rose is, the more emphatic or subtle is her personality. Each bush is subject to moods, and each proved species has its own special name, which reflects (like the names of their human counterparts) much more on the donors of the names than on the roses themselves. There is a rose called Better Times, and the professional rosier who supplied that name probably called his wife Toots. There is a special rose called Texas Centennial, another called after the Mojave desert, another, believe it or not, goes by the name of G.I. Joe. *Quelle bêtise!*

To my taste the worst name of them all is President Herbert Hoover, for it interposes between the rose and the voluptuary one of the best-known physiognomies of the western world, one moreover which lacks any possible association with the spirit and grace of roses. A dahlia might have been called after Mr. Hoover, a dyed chrysanthemum or even a prize tomato plant, but not a rose. Without casting any aspersions on the political rectitude of the thirtieth President of the United States, I have to report that my first Herbert Hoover spent two years in my garden without showing a single blossom, that my second went wild and my third was chewed by mice in its first winter. Stubborn as any Republican in face of the hardest evidence, I kept on trying to make a Herbert Hoover grow and finally I succeeded. In one season a bush actually bloomed, and a splendid rose it turned out to be — not supreme, not particularly subtle, not the kind a man would die for — but well turned, rather sumptuous, somewhat like an Edwardian girl in her late twenties with a strawberry curl in her hair.

I continue with this matter of names, for a bad name diminishes

the essence both of a rose and woman, while a good name may often define a character. If anyone wishes proof of this, let him consider the rose called Countess Vandal. The man who named her understood roses as Tolstoy understood women, for the Vandal with her long, cool, exquisite bud, her pale, coppery complexion like an Oriental queen's, ravishes the eye but cheats the soul. For she is almost scentless and in middle age she becomes draggled; she is *la belle dame san merci* among the roses.

Also well named is Betty Uprichard, radiant and joyous in youth, full of girlish sparkle and excitement. On the day she is cut, Betty Uprichard is an Irish girl in love for the first time as she stands in the wind and sun with the light in her hair, and she gives out the clean fragrance of a rapture in which passion has no part. But life almost instantly becomes too much for her; she blows and fades so quickly she hurts the heart and her last hours are those of a woman who life is over at thirty.

There are so many roses like her, and while I love them young I grieve for their destiny, which is predictable. One is Mrs. Van Rossem from Holland, who burst out of an ample bud like a russet-cheeked, full-bosomed country girl avid for life and loving. In youth her fragrance is so intense it can fill a garden, but she spends it as fast as she spends herself on the first oaf who sees her and takes her. In no time she is blowsy, a travesty of herself when she should be at her best, her faded petals wide open as they beg for an admiration she knows she has lost and can never regain.

There are roses which resemble healthy, pretty, well brought-up girls who simply lack the understanding to become supremely beautiful. One of these is Johanna Hill, who reminds me of someone I knew in college who all my friends agreed was a nice, nice girl. At dances she never went out into cars to neck; she was kind to lonely freshmen and every Sunday you saw her going to church with her parents. She carried an ever-so-faint suggestion of a polite perfume behind her ears — at least so I guessed, though I never knew her well enough to be sure of this — and in her second year to college she got herself engaged to a man so silent he probably had lockjaw. He studied law and, of course, he went into corporation work; he never did anything wrong and he never did anything right, and in his home, the nice, nice girl faded quickly into a neglected housewife with three

children while the corporation man moved slowly upward from a Chevrolet to a Pontiac to a Buick. There he stopped.

There are roses which resemble the buxom women of Rubens — warm and dewy, lusty rather than passionate, mothers of a sturdy race who never make trouble but stay full-bodied and full-coloured to the end. The Mrs. Barraclough is one; Madame Jules Bouché is another. Full-bodied also is the rose inappropriately called The Doctor, but her bosom is Italian rather than Nordic, and if you wish to find her prototype among women, Giorgione has painted her again and again.

There are roses admired by sophisticates because they are tricked out with an unnatural novelty which makes them resemble the women you see moving slowly along Fifth Avenue at the trysting hour toward a rendezvous at the Pierre or Sherry-Netherlands with an account executive or a thrice-married broker from downtown. I cultivated one for several years and like her reasonably well, and her presence in the garden made an agreeable compensation for the days of my ignorance when I first went to New York and saw her prototypes in the Plaza at sunset and even envied the men who could afford them. She was the Contessa de Sastago. Her basic pink was slashed with a wild, incongruous blaze of yellow in one part of her bloom, and it gave the effect of a carefully contrived platinum lock in a head of brown hair. The Contessa had also a neat figure (as you might assume), and not a little staying power, but there was too much calculation in her character. Her personality was so contrived I never was able to penetrate to its secret, and indeed I suspected it might be a disappointment if I ever found it. After she died of black spot, I never tried to grow her again.

There are roses — increasingly more of them every year — which resemble the big, sun-ripened girls who disport themselves on the beaches of southern California, drink an excess of orange juice and seem perfect until you get to know them: girls with faultless bosoms, waistlines and thighs, and only one limitation: they don't seem to mean much. Yet they are very pleasant to have around, all of them are friendly and they possess an advantage the great ones lack: a man doesn't mind giving them now and then to his friends.

Everyone knows, I suppose (and if he does not know he is doomed to frustration) that it is the power to evoke poetic emotions which renders both women and roses unforgettable. After ten years

'CITY OF LEEDS' (floribunda)
'Evelyn Fison' × (*'Spartan'* × *'Red Favourite'*)
Raised by S. McGredy IV, N. Ireland
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1964,
GOLD MEDAL 1965

'APRICOT NECTAR' (floribunda)
Raised by E. S. Boerner, U.S.A.
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1965

of experimenting, I can now say that most of the roses in my garden possess this power, at least to some degree. The Helen Traubel is one: a full, luscious pink, generous in her nature, she reproduces in no small degree the tones of the lady after whom she is named. Also there is Tallyho, who cannot help her absurd name, a dark, Latin lady (or possibly Jewish), who reminds me of a cello-player painted by Augustus John when he was a young man. This is a rose you do not learn in an evening or even in a month. She is so strong in her colouring, so individual, so proud in her bearing that you fear her a little, yet she is a true woman and a very exceptional one, being at once an aristocrat and intelligent, passionate and discriminating, very complex, for despite her ardency she is one whose heart is always ruled by her head. The Eclipse has the exciting quality of a natural ash-blonde who grows old without losing either her charm or her figure. The Forty-Niner (the second-worst name I have ever known applied to a rose) has a flat, textureless sheen on her under-petals while her upper surface is a rich, satiny scarlet. She makes me think of a husky tomboy who outgrows cokes and comics and basketball after she has known admiration and love, but somehow — somehow I am never quite certain that her maturity is permanent, or that if she were offered the choice of a coke or a Château Yquem, she might not prefer the former in her heart.

A relatively new floribunda, disastrously named Fashion, is like a bevy of laughing, delightful girls who never grow old, for the salmon pink of her small but exquisite blossoms never fades until the petals fall, and though she is only a floribunda, her fragrance is as intensely mature as that of any of the full-grown hybrid teas but one. There are also a few old-fashioned girls I cherish and would not be without: the delicate, pearly-grey, pastel-pink Madame Butterfly whom our grandfathers adored, and that nobly enduring white rose, Frau Karl Drushki. Both remind me of Tennyson: the former a young girl who never went abroad without a chaperon, the latter a great lady who rode in carriages with a coachman up front in the days before anyone had heard of Freud.

Men who love roses will differ among themselves about dozens of varieties, just as men who know music will differ in their affection for composers. But just as all men who understand music set Bach and Mozart in a special place at the very summit of their love, so do all rose-growers agree about two transcendent examples of the

species. One is dark and the other fair, and (as of course you know), their names are Crimson Glory and Peace. Beside these two queens even so exquisite a flower as Charlotte Armstrong is condemned to the role of a lady-in-waiting wearing a tiara and not a crown. These two roses are so celebrated it would be an impertinence to describe them in detail, the one with its texture of deep red velvet, the other with the hue of Homer's rose-fingered dawn, and literally so, since the pure, shining-pale gold of her petals is fringed with a delicately flushing line of pink when she is dawn-young. As one is the queen of the dark ladies, the other of the fair, each complements not only the tones of the other, but also the character. Crimson Glory is the most passionate rose in the world. She does not bestow her passion lightly, nor throw it away, but she keeps both her essence and her loveliness the full length of her days. It is her supreme virtue that it is not until she has reached middle-age that her figure, her scent and her aid reach a full maturity. Milton has given her mood in the lines:

Sometimes let gorgeous tragedy
In sceptred pall come sweeping by!

The Peace was bestowed upon us by a Frenchman descended from a line of rosiers who trace their craft all the way back to the French kings, and it was the Americans, not he, who called her Peace. Her creator's name for her was *gloria dei* and so I think of her always, for her passion, her nature and her essence are entirely spiritual. Untouchable and serene, dawn-like, she is not a queen but a goddess.

I do not know that there has ever been a flower which so universally and constantly represents one idea — that of Love — as the Rose has done and still does. It is the emblem of true affection . . .

HILDERIC FRIEND

Miniature Roses - - - Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

Ralph S. Moore, *Visalia, California*

Miniature roses have continued to grow in popularity during the past 30 years — especially within the past decade has their popularity grown by leaps and bounds.

Known under the name of *Rosa Rouletti, Rosa chinensis minima,* Swiss Fairy Rose, the original miniature variety of our time, discovered in Switzerland in 1918, became known in gardens throughout Europe and America during the late '20s and early '30s. This little rose pink variety under the hands of skilled breeders such as Jan de Vink, Pedro Dot and others, soon gave rise to numerous offspring. Among these were Tom Thumb, Baby Gold Star, etc.

First among these was Tom Thumb (Peon in Europe) and in many ways the most important since it was destined to become the parent of much of the present day tribe of miniatures.

In further crosses, Tom Thumb gaves rise to such popular miniatures as Pixie, Red Imp, Cinderella, Baby Masquerade and numerous others. Tom Thumb has also played an important part in my own work. Although I have not used the variety as a direct parent except in the case of Zee (see *Modern Roses VI*), it did serve as a most important key.

The variety Zee, though never introduced, has played its part as the pollen parent of numerous miniatures such as Yellow Doll, Easter Morning, Bit o' Sunshine and very recently, Debbie and Mary Adair.

In addition, Zee was the pollen parent of the new group of everblooming miniature climbers. Among these are such varieties as Pink Cameo, Fairy Princess, Magic Wand, Little Showoff and Climbing Jackie.

Good usable parent varieties are not easy to come by. This is especially true of miniatures since sterility (especially female) is an ever-present problem (see *All About Miniature Roses* — Ralph S.

Moore, Diversity Books, Kansas City, Missouri, 1966; Available from the American Rose Society, 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus, Ohio). It is true that some miniatures such as *Rosa Rouletti,* Tom Thumb, Oakington Ruby, New Penny and others set some seed hips but unfortunately in all too many cases the seeds produced are not fertile, and are produced sparingly. Hips more often than not contain but one seed (sometimes two or three) so the use of miniatures as seed parents is in most cases not too practical.

The other approach is to use the miniature as pollen (male) parent, and in nearly all cases this has been my method. But here again one is limited since most miniatures produce little or no pollen. Many are so double that anthers are totally (or almost totally) lacking, hence no pollen. This narrows our choice of possible pollen parents down to a very few kinds.

The original *Rosa Rouletti* has been one of these. But some of the offspring of such crosses are sometimes rather difficult to propagate from cuttings and often have more stiff brittle roots making potting of such rooted cuttings slower with more likelihood of root damage. Fortunately this is not always the case — for example, Tom Thumb.

In Europe Perla de Alcanada and Perla de Montserrat have been used as pollen parents with considerable satisfaction. But for the most part, Tom Thumb has been more the favorite.

To obtain the wide range of results from my own work other kinds have been employed. First was Zee (Carolyn Dean x Tom Thumb) which, as recounted earlier, I used to produce several white, cream, yellow and pink miniatures — also, the miniature climbers which inherited the ever-blooming climbing habit from Carolyn Dean (Cl. polyantha). Of these, Magic Wand has proven to be almost literally a "magic wand".

Recent crosses using Magic Wand as pollen parent have produced such miniatures as Baby Darling, Jeanie Williams, Jet Trail, Fringette, Beauty Secret, Toy Clown, Yellow Necklace, Red Wand — with others to come.

Yet another line involved the use of Zee crossed on to a climbing red floribunda seedling (seedling #21-48-5). This red seedling floribunda has in its ancestry such famous roses as Sister Therese (H.T.), Wilhelm (sister to Eva, one parent of Pinocchio), Red Ripples and others. Directly from the cross of #21-48-5 x Zee came Mona Ruth and Candy Cane (only striped miniature). But of even

more importance, among the lot was a red seedling which when crossed on to another seedling, #0-47-19 (*Rosa wichuraiana* x Floradora) produced Eleanor, New Penny and others. Several of these, including Eleanor and New Penny, are proving to be important advances for breeding purposes.

Yet another source of interesting miniatures has come about from an initial cross which I made several years ago. Oakington Ruby crossed with Floradora (pollen) produced a dark red seedling which when used as the pollen parent on #0-47-19 produced Dian, Little Buckaroo, Westmont, Bobolink and others. Dian and Little Buckaroo have become widely grown. Little Buckaroo is among the most popular kinds now being grown in Europe. In turn, when Little Buckaroo was back crossed on its mother parent we obtained such miniatures as Lollipop and Baby Ophelia.

With all this breeding background and the materials now available we can reasonably hope for not only more variety but most important, the refinement of plants, flowers and colors. It is true that at the present time many varieties exhibit undesirable habits and degrees of coarseness in plant and foliage. These are accoutrements of growing up — coming of age as it were. This has been the awkward stage during which much has been happening of a more or less disturbing nature. Now the job is to bring about, by refining what we have, those improved, more desirable varieties for tomorrow.

There's a garden, there's a garden,
An island of repose:
And the only amorous occupant
Is an old pink climbing rose.

JOHN CRICHTON

Some All-Canadian Roses

Fred Blakeney
Victoria, B.C.

Having been asked by our Editor to write an article on roses that have been hybridized in Canada, I dutifully submit this effort. At first I thought I would follow a chronological plan beginning with the earliest recorded truly Canadian rose down to the latest, but I had to abandon that idea because some of our hybridizers have been producing roses over a number of years. Such being the case, the result would have been a hodgepodge as far as the originators were concerned. I, therefore, have adopted the plan of first giving the Canadian hybridizer's name and then following with his originations.

H. M. Eddie & Sons Ltd., 4100 S.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 13, B.C., have produced far more H.T. roses of Canadian origin than anyone else in Canada. They have been hybridizing for over thirty years and have produced eighteen roses in B.C. as follows in alphabetical order:

"Ardelle", H.T., introduced in 1957, has a high-centre, fragrant creamy white bloom. This rose is doing very well in the U.S.A. and England.

"Burnaby", H.T., introduced in 1954, has a high centre, and is a canary yellow at the centre with the outer petals cream. It is a fine exhibition rose and wins many prizes at shows. It was awarded the National Rose Society (British) gold medal in 1954 and the Portland (U.S.A.) gold medal in 1957.

"Eddie's Advent", H.T., introduced in 1938. It is a large, double, pale buff, tipped pink, fading to almost white.

"Eddie's Cream", F., is a large, double, fragrant cream. This rose has also been introduced in Britain by R. Harkness & Co. in 1956.

"Eddie's Crimson", Shrub. (Donald Prior x R. *moyesii*.) A large shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, and covered with blood red blooms, but it is only once-blooming. Introduced in 1956.

"Flaming Sunset", H.T. Introduced in 1948. A "McGredy's Sunset" sport. Jackson & Perkins of the U.S.A. had a similar sport but Eddie & Sons were a year earlier.

"Gordon Eddie", H.T. This fine rose was introduced in 1949. It is large with a high centre, fragrant, a deep apricot with lighter edges. The colour of this rose is different from other apricot roses and is especially fine in the fall. It received the National gold medal in 1950.

"Jeanie", H.T. Introduced in Canada and U.S.A. in 1958. It is very double with about 66 petals, and fragrant, cream to pink blooms.

"Mrs. H. M. Eddie". Introduced in 1943, another fine exhibition rose. It is creamy white passing to purest white. The climbing form of this rose was introduced by Eddie's a year later as a sport of the bush form.

"Picturesque", H.T., is a seedling of "Mrs. H. M. Eddie" crossed with "Mrs. Sam McGredy" and was introduced in 1950. It is a fragrant pale pink with pronounced red veinings.

"Poly Prim", F., a fine yellow floribunda something like "Goldilocks" but a better shaped plant. It was awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society in 1954.

"Rosemary Eddie", F., a lovely floribunda with small H.T.-shaped pink blooms; growth somewhat similar to "Little Darling" but a little less vigorous. Introduced in 1956.

"Royal Visit", H.T., introduced in 1939, has stood the test of time. It is double, a deep tangerine-orange, reverse coral passing to apricot. Foliage is dark, leathery and glossy.

"Ruby Talisman", H.T., a sport of Talisman but more shapely. It is a rich, ruby red with reflexed petals. Introduced in 1935.

"The Mountie", F., has medium-sized, semi-double blooms of bright cherry red. The trusses are very large and plentiful. The foliage is glossy, leathery and of a light green colour. It was put into commerce in 1949.

"Yellow Talisman", H.T. "Talisman" has thrown numerous sports and this is another of them. It is pale, sulphur yellow and was introduced in 1935.

Now last, but definitely not the least, is a new Eddie origination named "Park Royal'. It is a floribunda and it will be available in 1967. We will have to wait until the 1966-1967 catalogue comes out for a description of this rose. It should be a good floribunda because

Mr. Eddie has been working on floribundas and this is his choice out of many worthwhile seedlings.

The Federal Department of Agriculture Experimental Station at Morden, Manitoba, has been carrying on a rose-breeding programme for over 42 years. It is now under the direction of Mr. H. F. Harp, the object in view being to develop a garden rose that will survive the cold winters of the Prairies. Furthermore, it aims to develop winter-hardy roses having the repeat-blooming characteristics, Hybrid Tea form, fragrance, good plant habit with disease-resistant foliage. This is quite a programme and one which of necessity must take a number of years to achieve. However, they are well on their way and have produced the following varieties:

"Prairie Sailor", shrub, introduced in 1946, is the result of crossing "Dr. W. Van Fleet", "Turkes Rugosa Samling" and R. *spinosissima altaica.* It is single, a golden yellow deeply edged bright red. The plant is vigorous to six feet and blooms profusely but is non-recurrent. It is, however, hardy on the Prairies.

"Prairie Wren", shrub, also introduced in 1946, has a similar pedigree except that "Ophelia" has been used instead of "Dr. W. Van Fleet". It has large, semi-double, rich pink non-recurrent blooms in profusion and is hardy on the Prairies.

"Prairie Youth", shrub, introduced in 1948, has a very involved pedigree, consisting of "Ross Rambler", "Dr. W. Van Fleet", R. *suffulta,* "Turkes Rugosa Samling", and R. *spinosissima altaica.* It is semi-double, a slightly fragrant pure salmon pink in clusters. It is very hardy, grows to six feet, and blooms intermittently.

"Prairie Charm", shrub, introduced in 1959, is a cross between the above - mentioned "Prairie Youth" and "Prairie Wren". It grows to a height of four feet, with light green foliage that is resistant to blackspot. Flowers are semi-double, bright salmon-coral, produced freely but not recurrent. It is hardy on the Prairies.

"Prairie Dawn", shrub, also introduced in 1959, is a result of crossing "Prairie Youth", "Ross Rambler", "Dr. W. Van Fleet" and R. *spinosissima altaica.* This one grows to a height of 5 feet and is of upright habit. The foliage is dark green and glossy, while the flowers are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, of a double, glowing pink with no trace of magenta or fading. It blooms from early

July and intermittently throughout the summer on the current season's wood, and it is hardy on the Prairies.

"Prairie Maid", shrub, introduced in 1959, is of compact growth up to 4 feet in height. It is the progeny of ("Ophelia" x "Turkes Rugos Samling") x R. *spinosissima altaica*. The foliage is of good texture and resistant to blackspot. The flowers are double with 25 petals and petaloids, cream and sweetly scented. Hardy on the Prairies, it blooms in July with a few blooms later.

"Number 6111". This is the latest and it has not yet been named. It is a promising *nitida* hybrid and so should have brilliant foliage in the fall.

Mr. Georges Bugnet of Legal, Alberta, began hybridizing roses over 25 years ago. As a matter of fact, he wrote an article about his work on breeding roses which appeared in the American Rose Society's Annual for 1941. A good deal of his biography is in *West of the Fifth* published by the Lac Ste. Anne Historical Society.

His breeding grounds at Rich Valley have been acquired by the Alberta Government and bear the name of "The Bugnet Plantation Historical Site". He has two registered roses to his credit:

"Lac La Nonne, shrub, introduced in 1950, its parentage being R. *rugosa plena* x R. *acicularis*. The bud is pointed and deep red. The flowers are of medium size, 2 to 3 inches, semi-double, very deep pink (almost red) and fragrant. It is a vigorous grower to 7-8 feet, blooms in August and is hardy.

"Thérèse Bugnet", shrub, introduced in 1950, is the progeny of four species and "Betty Bland": i.e. (R. *acicularis* x R. *rugosa kamtchatica*) x (R. *amblyotis* x R. *rugosa plena*) x "Betty Bland". The flowers are large (4 inches), double (30-40 petals), and open a fragrant red passing to pale pink. The plant is very vigorous and new shoots reach 5-6 feet in three months. It blooms on old wood from mid-June till frost. Very hardy.

Mr. Percy Wright of Saskatoon, Sask., must be considered one of the foremost hybridizers of species and near species roses in North America. He has been working on these roses for many years and knows the reactions of various hardy roses when crossed with species roses.

His objective has always been to produce worthwhile garden rose that are hardy enough to withstand the extremely low temperatures of the Prairies in winter.

Of course, H.T.'s, Floribundas and Climbers are far too tender to be grown on the Prairies without absolute protection, and that is an almost impossible task. When it is realized that the frost penetrates to six feet or more in the open ground, it will be readily understood what a difficult task Mr. Wright has taken on. However, he is a very keen hybridizer in the true sense of the word, for he has been crossing species and has been successful in producing and putting into commerce over thirty of his own originations that can stand the cold winters of the Prairies with only snow protection. True, they only have their one burst of bloom in early summer, but there are many gardens on the Prairies that are colourful as far as roses are concerned as the result of Mr. Wright's work.

Here is a list of Mr. Wright's originations in chronological order of introduction:

1935 "Alice" has soft pink, semi-double blooms.
1936 "Mary L. Evans", semi-double, deep rich pink.
1938 "Hansette", semi -double red.
1940 "Felicity", small pink.
1940 "Little Betty", double, small pale pink.
1943 "Golden Altai", single, cream flushed yellow.
1943 "Harison's Hardy", semi-double, flushed yellow at centre.
1944 "Moose Range", red with bluish cast.
1945 "Dorothy Evans", pale pink.
1946 "Bertha", single, delicate pink on erect stems, somewhat like a hollyhock.
1946 "Loch Lomond", double, golden yellow.
1946 "Marion Gyneth", large, semi-double deep pink, edges lighter.
1946 "Melanie", semi-double, deep red, foliage reddish.
1946 "Royal Robe", large, semi-double, dark crimson, flushed purple.
1947 "Ruth", red, a more double form of "Alika" (seedling).
1948 "Aylsham", flowers, large, double, deep pink.
1950 "Helen Bland", semi-double, rose pink, with deeper center in small clusters. Stems reddish brown and thornless.
1950 "Yellow Altai", small golden flowers in clusters.
1951 "Victory Year", medium size, semi-double, clear pink.
1953 "Augusta", medium size, semi-double, rose pink.
1953 "Musician", a very unexpected colour for such a hardy rose. It is a bicolour red and yellow, double, and of good size.

1955 "Master David", double, salmon pink, yellow at base of petals, clusters. Repeats bloom in fall.

1956 "Bonnie", same parentage as Aylsham but taller and more vigorous.

1956 "Eureka", small, semi-double white flowers in clusters.

While the above is far from a complete list of Mr. Wright's originations, it does indicate what a dedicated species rose hybridist he is. The fund of knowledge of species hybrids' reactions, when cross pollinated, he has gained is, in my opinion, second to none.

The John H. Dunlop & Son Nursery of Toronto has originated six H.T. roses, and were probably the first nursery to put Canadian-originated roses on the market. At least, they were the first recorded. Their first introduction was a tea rose named "White Bougère" in 1898. Then followed five H.T.'s: "Mrs. Henry Winnett" (1917), "Frank Dunlop" (1920), "Canadian Jubilee" (9127), "Phantasy" (1927), "Red Beauty" (1929). Some of these roses may still be around. Mr. Dunlop died in 1930.

The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, as may be expected, has done considerable rose breeding over a number of years. Dr. William Saunders started this programme with "Grace", a hybrid rugosa in 1892, followed by "Agnes", also a hybrid rugosa, in 1900. After the passing of Dr. Saunders, the rose breeding programme was taken up by Miss Isabella Preston and she produced nineteen hybrid species. Nearly all are shrub roses with one burst of bloom in June, but there are three climbers: "Agassiz" (1930), "Langford" (1930), and "Patricia Macoun" (1923).

Mr. Robert Simonet of South Edmonton, Alta., is working for hardy roses in a large way. He raises from 2,000 to 4,000 seedlings each year.

His object is to produce everblooming H.T. type roses that will survive Prairie winters with protection. Not only would such roses be of great benefit to the Prairies, but they would be most welcome to the milder climates, particularly if their form equalled the average H.T. and the foliage was disease-resistant.

He has already produced some promising varieties and, without doubt, will be heard from in the very near future.

Mr. A. J. Porter of Parkside, Sask., Mr. Robert Erskine of Carlos, Alta., and Edward Robinson of Wawanesa, Man., have each

been hybridizing independently and all have several originations to their credit.

The Dale Nurseries of Toronto originated three Hybrid Teas: "Lady Canada" (1927), "Lady Willingdon" (1928), and "Bonny Bess" (1929). This nursery passed out of business so no more new roses were produced.

Now we come to the Dean of Canadian Hybridizers in the person of Dr. Frank L. Skinner of Dropmore, Manitoba, who has been hybridizing roses and other plants for over sixty years. His first recorded origination was a cross between R. *acicularis,* an extremely hardy species rose found probably nearer the Arctic Circle than any other rose, and R. *spinosissima*, another very hardy species. This was introduced in 1925 and named "Larry Burnett". It has large (3½ inches in diameter) semi-double, cupped, very fragrant, blush-white blooms, with the centre being deeper. The plant is bushy and vigorous, a profuse bloomer, and is very hardy. From then on he has produced many worthwhile hardy roses that withstand the Prairie winters. Probably the best known is:

"Betty Bland", a cross between the species rose "Blanda" and a Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are double, fragrant, a deep rose pink. The canes are red when young. The rose was introduced in 1926. Other originations followed in succession, the chief ones being:

"Wassagaming", (R. *rugosa* x R. *acicularis*) x "Gruss and Teplitz", a June flowering shrub, 3 feet high.

"Dorothy Fowler" (R. *rugosa* x R. *acicularis*) x R. *spinosissima*. Very fragrant clear pink, semi-double in June.

"George Will", R. *rugosa* x R. *acicularis* x garden roses. 3 inch double, flat, fragrant, deep pink flowers in clusters; typical Rugosa foliage; height 3-4 feet, all summer bloom.

"John McNab", R. *rugosa kamtchatica* x R. *beggeriana*. Double pink. Profuse midseason bloom, sometimes continuing later.

"Mrs. John McNab", R. *beggeriana* x R. *rugosa*. Flowers very double, fragrant white. Blooms over a long period but is not recurrent. Few thorns.

"Will Godfrey", Hybrid Perpetual x "Altalaris". Flowers of Hybrid Perpetual form and blooms all summer.

"Isa Murdock", R. *spinosissima* x double white *spinosissima*. Double white, thorny. Very free bloom over a long period.

"Dropmore Yellow", R. *foetida* x R. *spinosissima hispida.* Rich yellow with glossy foliage.

"Haidee", R. *laxa* hybrid. Flowers large, double, light pink, with cream centre. Height six feet with non-recurrent bloom.

"Altalaris", R. *altaica* x R. *acicularis.* Flowers single, white. Profuse, non-recurrent, bloom.

"Suzanne", R. *laxa* hybrid. Flowers very double, pale coral pink. Blooms freely all season.

"Will Alderman", Rugosa hybrid x Rugosa hybrid. Flowers double, fragrant, deep rose pink. Flowers all season.

"Butterball", *R. spinosissima hispida* hybrid with creamy yellow flowers and prickly arching branches. Height 6 feet, non-recurrent bloom.

"Skinner's Rambler", R. *maximowicziana* x unknown. Flowers small, single, slightly fragrant in pale pink clusters of 10-40 blooms. Very vigorous climber (20 feet annually). Profuse bloom.

"Albion", R. *laxa* hybrid. Flowers white, double, recurrent bloom.

Now a little about my own limited endeavour to breed a rose of H.T. quality with a little more hardiness than our present H.T.'s have.

In 1952 I crossed "Dr. Merkeley" with R. *virginiana* and produced two seedlings. One was of prostrate growth and typical *virginiana* glossy foliage and single blooms. The other developed into a large shrub 8 feet high with "Dr. Merkeley" foliage and double blooms, which were utterly useless as the petals were so papery they all balled. However, I crossed this with the H.T. "Gretel Greul" and got a similar plant with better blooms but still quite useless. I crossed this with "Crimson Glory" and got another tall shrub, but with blooms of much better form that did not ball. This plant has proved to be very interesting in that it has produced continuous blooming seedlings when crossed with some H.T.'s but not with most H.T.'s, and I now have a nice seedling from it that appears to be immune to mildew, in that it was planted very close to a H.T. that was smothered in mildew — the branches actually intermingling — and yet it never developed any. The plant is robust and branching and all blooms come singly. They open blush but fade to white when fully open. They are of double H.T. form but not of exhibition standard. I am very pleased with this seedling as it has taken me 14 years to develop, but I wonder if there is any hardiness left in it. Time

will tell. My rose "Miss Canada" is now known all across Canada, so it needs no description from me. That it has given me the greatest hybridizing thrill of my life is an understatement, and I truly am gratified at the way the people of Canada have taken to it. I have also another rose on the market which I have named "Blakeney's Red". The foliage is dull and so is not so attractive as the foliage of "Miss Canada". It is a brilliant red currant colour and can produce at times some wonderful blooms. I am still hybridizing as a hobby. All the ground that I have is a city lot on which my house stands, so my hybridizing endeavours are very limited, but I am always hopeful of more successes.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles today
Tomorrow will be dying.

ROBERT HERRICK

That Wonderful Year 1867

Theo Mayer, *Editor*

Few single years in history have been so productive of such interesting and far-reaching developments as that one which we can now look back on after a century has elapsed. 1867 was indeed an *annus mirabilis*. It saw the end of Napoleon III's dream of a Mexican Empire, when the ill-fated Maximilian was abandoned to Juarez and met his death before a firing squad. 1867 also witnessed Seward's Folly, the American Secretary of State purchasing, much to the indignation or laughter of many of his countrymen, a large chunk of ice and snow from Russia for $7.2 million. The "chunk" was, of course, Alaska, and the strategic importance of the purchase is now evident to all. In England in 1867 the Second Reform Bill was passed, marking another step forward towards the full enfranchisement of the population. When the British North American Act became law on July 1st of that year, a vision, shared by a hard-drinking Scot and his colleagues, became a reality, as a new nation was born in North America. And over in France, obscured by these world-shaking developments, an event that was to prove of the greatest significance to rose growers occurred: J. B. Guillot introduced under the name La France the first Hybrid Tea[1].

La France marked a milestone in rose development in a century which had already seen remarkable progress. Before the turn of the nineteenth century nearly all garden roses bloomed only once. The old Gallicas, Centifolias, Albas, Damasks, etc., while rich in fragrance, lacked that remontancy and form which we have come to insist on in roses. When trade opened with China in the late 1700's, a great change took place, for ship masters brought back with them Chinese roses, and these, crossed with existing types, produced during the first half of the nineteenth century the Noisettes, Bourbons,

[1]La France's claim to be the first H.T. has often been disputed and, it must be admitted, cannot be proved. However, the Editor accepts the view of most rosarians and accords La France the place of honour.

Hybrid Chinas, and Hybrid Perpetuals. This last class, in particular, became very popular, and even today some varieties such as Mrs. John Laing, Ulrich Brunner, and Frau Karl Drushki are to be found in gardens. However, the Hybrid Perpetuals left much to be desired; the blooms lacked the high centres we have come to admire, and, more important, the class was really misnamed, for its progeny is anything but perpetual, the blooms in most cases recurring only sparsely in September after the first flowering in June. A new type was needed, one that would be of good form and give flowers more or less continuously from June till frost. The Hybrid Teas, heralded by La France, saw the attainment of this goal.

While the parentage of La France has never been substantiated, it is generally believed that Guillot obtained the first Hybrid Tea by crossing the Hybrid Perpetual Mme. Victor Verdier with the Tea Mme. Bravy. The resultant rose was a silvery pink, with the reverse side of the petals a brighter pink. The double flowers were large, and, as befitting the prototype of the Hybrid Tea class, the buds were long pointed. Not the least outstanding of the characteristics of this rose was its sweet fragrance which makes it valuable even today in a scented garden. It has been used to effect in such a garden for the blind, which was developed in Brighton, England, during the 1950's.

After the advent of La France, the Hybrid Teas made steady progress. The class was officially recognized as a distinct one by the National Rose Society in 1893, and, by the end of the century, its representatives had begun to rival the Hybrid Perpetuals in popularity. In 1900 Pernet-Ducher introduced his famous Solei d'Or with its *R. foetida* blood, and from this developed the wonderful yellow, flame, and orange Hybrid Teas, which gave a distinct fillip to the class. During the twentieth century the march of the Hybrid Teas has been steady and unchecked, each year witnessing the introduction of more than a score of new varieties. Today the Hybrid Perpetuals are all but forgotten; it is the Hybrid Teas which now dominate the rose world both in the garden and on the show bench.

Unlike such great parent Hybrid Teas as Ophelia and Peace, La France has proved to be a comparative failure as a seed or pollen parent. Her descendants are few, and, among them, only one or two have been of any real merit. But, like the nineteenth-century pioneers and empire builders who were too busy to bother about their

families, La France will be remembered for herself alone and not for her issue.

One hundred years have elapsed since John A. Macdonald saw the birth of Confederation; one hundred years likewise have passed since Jean-Baptiste Guillot introduced his precious seedling. As Canadians, let us all join in the festivities and celebrations that mark our centennial year; as rose growers, let us pause for a moment to pay respect to La France, the prototype of a class which has made our hobby so stimulating and worthwhile.

Pour se sentir vraiment bien,
Il faut un joli jardin;
Belles roses — beaux jardins,
Pas de roses pauvre jardin!

LOUIS CORNUZ

Rose Culture in Canada at Confederation

Harold C. Cross
Baie d'Urfé, Québec

As our country approaches the Centennial celebration of Confederation, it is to be expected that greatly increased attention should be given to the Canada of the 1860's, including the political, social, industrial and agricultural developments of the period that culminated in our national unification. The conditions under which people lived and the forces then in operation working towards political unity, all become matters of intense interest to the present generation.

Even though a relatively minor aspect of Canadian culture in that period, gardening and particularly rose-growing, are surely natural subjects for investigation on the part of rose enthusiasts of today. We wonder: what types of roses were available, which varieties proved most suitable for Canadian conditions, how and where were rose plants obtained? The purpose of this sketch is to provide some of the facts and background material which will help us better to understand gardening conditions as they existed, and the stage of development which rose culture had reached at Confederation.

ROSES IN EARLY CANADA

The history of the rose in Canada is almost as old as the settlement of the country. The old French roses: gallica, damask, and centifolia were brought to this country by the early settlers from France. There is evidence that these were grown in many seigneury gardens along the St. Lawrence River. R. W. Oliver assures us that there were roses in the garden of the Grey Nuns Hospital at Quebec as early 1690![1] *Hochelaga Depicta* contains a map of Montreal made in 1759. Within the old fortified settlement on the banks of the river there is depicted in remarkable detail a series of

gardens related to the various ecclesiastical institutions, including those of the Recollet Fathers, the Jesuits, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the Hotel Dieu and others, as well as a few gardens belonging to individuals, such as the Governor de Vaudreuil. Just outside and north of the fortifications, was located an extensive private garden, the property of M. de Linières[2]. Remnants of the same Seminary gardens, adjoining Notre Dame Church, still existed at the time of Confederation.

FURTHER SETTLEMENT BRINGS ADDITIONAL ROSES

After the fall of New France in 1760 an increasing number of colonists and traders from Great Britain arrived in Canada; already quite a number of settlers had moved north into Nova Scotia from New England; later still, following the revolution of the American Colonies, there was a considerable influx of United Empire Loyalists from the border States of the new Union into eastern Canada. Through the years many of the newcomers from the British Isles or New England[3] brought with them a love of gardening; some came from communities where the rose was a favourite flower, and of course, rose plants or cuttings were among the items brought from the old homes to the new; these roses in turn multiplied and were shared with neighbours and other members of the families. Rose-growing thus became an accepted element of the Canadian way of life.

In my own garden we have a treasured rose bush which descends in direct line from a rose brought to Canada well over a century ago. The lady who kindly donated the plant tells the story: "My grandmother brought a rose bush to Montreal from her home in Antrim in 1848, and while at sea the ship in which she was sailing lost its rudder in a storm, and the voyage lasted three months, during which time the rose was keep alive with the share of rationed drinking water allotted to Mrs ————." The hint of adventure and self-sacrifice in this incident suggests something of what was often involved in the determination by these settlers to bring along some of the "finer things of life" from the homeland to their new homes.

TOWN LIFE PERMITS GARDENING

Susanna Moodie concluded her volume *Roughing it in the* Bush, published in 1852, with these words: "If these sketches should

prove the means of deterring one family from sinking their property, and shipwrecking all their hopes, by going to reside in the backwoods of Canada, I shall consider myself amply repaid for revealing the secrets of the prison-house, and feel that I have not toiled and suffered in the wilderness in vain." There is no doubt that Mrs. Moodie's grim picture of the frontier in the middle part of the nineteenth century is largely true. However, there was a pleasanter side to Canadian society in this period — life in the cities and towns such as Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and elsewhere.

The published correspondence of the family of the Bishop of Quebec, about 1849, gives a glimpse into home life of the times. Bishop Mountain's daughters were both keen gardeners. At Lennoxville, his daughter Harriet, married to Jasper Nicholls, Principal of Bishop's College, grew St. George's roses and red phlox, we are told. At Quebec, daughter Kate cared for the garden at Bishopscourt, which contained morning glory, sweet peas and golden poppy. Kate was anxious that Harriet should ask Mrs. Nicholls, Senior, to send some seeds from England for the two gardens. She wrote "all the gentlemen in Quebec who keep nice gardens import their seeds from England".

It would seem this request was unnecessary, for in 1849, Wm. Lyman and Co. advertised in the Montreal *Witness*: "The undersigned having received their usual supplies of fresh garden seeds from London via Boston[4] (the port of Montreal being closed in winter!) are prepared to execute orders for seeds with care and promptitude."

Richard Starke, an elderly resident of Montreal, wrote in 1897 a fascinating description of the gardens he had personally visited and enjoyed in his youth, located in what was then "the country" and later became the suburbs of the city[5]. He tells of "Temple Grove", from 1837 to 1865 the summer residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice John S. McCord, which was widely known for its beautifully laid out grounds, featuring a special wild flower collection, rustic bridge, summer-house, espalier roses, shrubs and perennials. It was situated on Cote des Neiges Road, almost exactly where the present General Hospital stands. The ample slopes of Mount Royal and the rolling hills of the Island were used to advantage during the middle decades of last century, in establishing literally dozens of spacious residential properties featuring beautiful gardens and orchards.

NURSERIES TO MEET THE SITUATION

In the early Forties, James Dougall had established a widely-known Rosebank Nursery at Amherstburg, Canada West, and regularly advertised in the Montreal *Witness*, published by his brother John Dougall. In 1849 he offered, in addition to flowering shrubs, fruit trees of many sorts, tulip bulbs, dahlias and paeonies, "the finest varieties of June, Moss, Bourbon, Hybrid Perpetuals, Noisette, Bengal and Tea Roses, at very low prices". Undoubtedly these were imported from Great Britain, and propagated by budding. As an added "customer service", the Montreal Dougall maintained a large garden at the top of Mountain Street, where plants raised at Amherstburg, could be seen in bloom and ordered, "before eight o'clock in the morning".

A certain Dexter D'Everardo seems to have conducted a 100-acre nursery in Welland County as early as 1837, which eventually became the Fonthill Nurseries of more recent days.

About 1855 D. W. Beadle operated a large nursery at St. Catherines; W. Holton of Hamilton and George Leslie near Toronto owned nurseries; all advertised roses for sale in current periodicals. A large firm at Rochester, N.Y. did a considerable business throughout Upper Canada. Customs requirements evidently did not interfere with this trade. There is ample evidence that there were many nurseries at the time, available to meet the increasing demands for garden materials.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EXHIBITIONS

Nothing contributed more to the development of agriculture and horticulture in Canada during the mid-century period, than the organization of numerous county agricultural societies and particularly of a Provincial Society. We find Essex County organized such a society about 1844, and their Fall Fair became an annual event of great community interest. The first Provincial Exhibition was held in Upper Canada in 1846, with $1600 offered in prizes and 1150 entries. By 1868 this event had grown to the extent that 6620 entries were attracted, with $13,304 in prizes.

The railroad-building boom in both Upper and Lower Canada in the 1850's resulted in a network of rail lines crisscrossing the Province, from Sarnia to Rivière du Loup. This undoubtedly made communications much simpler than in the stage coach and propellor

boat period of travel. Agriculture, along with other aspects of community life, rapidly progressed in consequence.

These agricultural bodies naturally gave their greatest attention to the improvement in production and quality of grains, live stock, fruits and vegetables, with flowers definitely holding a minor position. However, the number of classes in the Provincial Exhibition for flowers gradually increased, usually in the form of "best collection of", and by 1865 there were 24 different flower classes listed in the show. Local horticultural societies were also on the increase; in 1863 we read news of the Toronto Gardeners' Improvement Society, and in 1867 the annual report of the Toronto Horticultural Society included reference to the Horticultural Gardens maintained by the Society for the benefit and enjoyment of the citizens[6].

THE ROSE IN COMPETITION

We find no special mention of roses in competition until the Provincial Exhibition at Cobourg in 1855[7]. That year, while there was no class specially for roses, we learn that a special prize was awarded to Ellwanger and Barry, a nursery-exhibitor from Rochester, N.Y. for an exhibit of "50 varieties of roses". In 1857 at Kingston, H. Girouard of Hamilton, was awarded a prize of five shillings for "hybrid roses", and ten shillings special prize for a "collection of roses, 70 kinds" — no small accomplishment if he was an amateur grower, even today! Sir Edmund Head the Governor, paid an official visit to the show; the Baron de Longueuil was President of the Society that year, and an exhibitor for several years.

The Provincial prize list of 1859 included a class for "best collection of hybrid perpetual roses, not less than 12 blooms", which was won by the same H. Girouard already mentioned; W. Lunn of Montreal secured second, and John Gray of Toronto third. The last-mentioned was a keen competitor, as he won first prize in the same class five years later, and also an extra prize for a collection of Noisette, Tea and Bourbon roses. It is of interest that in 1866 there was a class "best two roses of any one variety", which is the first reference to *variety* specifically. By 1868, the class for at least 12 hybrid perpetuals required these to be *named*, and "three roses of any one variety" became a new class. These were indications of a growing interest in rose exhibiting. We note also in 1866 a class "for

best floral arrangement or design", possibly the first occasion in Canada of a competition in flower arrangements!

In Lower Canada, gardening interest was equally keen. During the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1860, chiefly for the purpose of opening the new Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence, at the great Provincial Exhibition held in the newly-built Crystal Palace in Montreal, the Horticultural Department was a main feature. A news report states: "For the first time our enterprising and ably conducted Horticultural Society has a good place in which to exhibit the treasures and beauties of the gardens of Montreal, and well have our gardeners availed themselves of this advantage."

D. W. BEADLE, LAWYER-NURSERYMAN

About this time there emerges on the gardening scene a man who might well be considered Canada's first qualified horticulturist, and who was to provide organizational, scientific and literary leadership in this field during the decade before Confederation and for some time after. Delos W. Beadle, B.A., LL.B., for one of his generation, had unusual educational qualifications for such a task. Beadle was a lawyer - turned - nurseryman for reasons of health. Born at St. Catherines, Ontario, in 1823, he attended Yale College and graduated in 1844; received his B.A. (ad eundem) from Toronto University two years later; in 1847 received his LL.B. from Harvard, and was called to the Bar in New York City in 1848, where he practised law for about six years. His failing health at only thirty-two made it necessary for him to seek an outdoor life, and with the assistance of his father he established a nursery business about 1855 in St. Catherines, in which he continued until his retirement in 1887. The rest of his life he spent in Toronto, a student of nature and botanical research, until his death in 1905.

His large experimental nursery must have been a time-consuming responsibility, yet in 1861 he was appointed secretary of the Fruit Growers Association of Upper Canada, and continued such until 1887. The Association President, Dr. William Saunders (Experimental Farm Ottawa), in his annual address of 1884, spoke of Beadle as the man "to whom the Association owes its present high position and influence, more than to any other, past or present".

After the Hon. George Brown established *The Canadian Farmer*, a newspaper which circulated in all the settled sections of

Canada, Beadle edited the Horticultural Department for many years. The publication by the F.G.A. of the *Canadian Horticulturalist* was undertaken in 1878 with him as editor[8]. It was from this periodical that R. W. Oliver obtained the "first published list of recommended roses for Canada". In 1862 Beadle was appointed a corresponding member of the Royal Horticultural Society, which kept him aware of world-wide developments in his field. There is evidence of his correspondence with gardeners in all parts of Canada, so that it could be said "his statement on horticultural matters are everywhere looked upon as authoritative and reliable".

FIRST DEFINITIVE WORK ON HORTICULTURE

It was inevitable that such a man, in view of his unique qualifications and practical experience, should feel impelled to write the first definitive book on Canadian horticulture. It was titled *The Canadian Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Gardener,* published in Toronto in 1872, a book of 400 pages covering every phase of gardening in detail, illustrated with drawings and sketches. Now, for the first time, the Canadian gardener had available the "know-how" of gardening, specifically applied to his own peculiar climatic conditions.

For the rose hobbyist of course, the most fascinating part of the book is the section on Roses. It reveals that the author writes from actual experience about rose-growing, and loves the Queen of Flowers. He is almost lyrical in his reference to her charms; he addresses himself to Canadian gardeners who "have beautiful roses in their hearts", a phrase which is part of the opening sentence of the classic *Book About Roses*, by the famous English rosarian Dean S. Reynolds Hole, first president of the National Rose Society. In his use of this quotation, Beadle indicates he was familiar with Hole's book, published in England in 1869.

Beadle's cultural directions for growing the rose cover the entire range: choice of location, judicious selection of varieties, soil, drainage, pruning, garden pests, fertilizers, even winter protection. One finds it remarkable how similar his advice is to that found in any modern book on rose culture. A detailed description of budding methods implies that this propagating technique was then current practice in Canada.

The main interest for the roseman lies in the fact that we have here the first published critical examination by name, of the varieties being grown at that time in Canada, and including considerations of colour, hardiness, blooming habits, etc. The modern rose grower will be surprised at the number of these roses of one hundred years ago, which are still available from nurseries specializing in old garden roses. Let us examine his analysis, as much as possible using his terms.

Climbing Roses: he believes Canadians must content themselves with the hardy Prairie climbers (R. *setigera*), or those with a large infusion of Prairie blood. They are strong growers, flowers are borne in large clusters. The best are: 'Queen of the Prairies', 'Baltimore Belle' 'Gem of the Prairies', and the Ayrshire rose 'Queen of the Belgians'.

(2) Summer Roses, i.e. roses which bloom chiefly in June; he considers the very best include: 'Aureti', 'Boule de Nanteuil', 'Cabbage or Common Provence' (he suggests it is probably the oldest type in existence), 'Coupe de Hebe', 'Charles Lawson', 'Duchess of Buccleugh', 'Kean', 'Madame Plantier', 'Madame Hardy', 'Paul Ricaut', 'Persian Yellow' and 'Vivid'. Another rose 'Oeillet Parfait', which he notes looks like a striped carnation, is unusual and attractive.

Of the Mosses he recommends: 'Common Moss', 'Crested', 'Glory of the Mosses', 'Laneii', 'Luxembourg', 'Nuits de Young'.

(3) Autumn Roses, also known as Remontants or Hybrid Perpetuals; he warns that many so-named yield very few autumn flowers; varieties which "will challenge the attention of every passer-by and compel him to pause and admire" are: 'Achille Gounod', 'Baron Haussman', 'Boule de Neige', 'Comtesse de Chabrilliant', 'Charles Lefebvre', 'Charles Verdier', 'Dr. Lindley', 'Duchesse de Caylus', 'Duke of Edinburgh', 'Fisher Holmes', 'Felix Genero', 'Gloire du Ducher', 'John Hopper', 'Lord Macaulay', 'La Rhone', 'Marechal Vaillant', 'Maurice de Pontbriand', 'Madame Alfred de Rougemont', 'Madame la Baronne de Pontbriand', 'Madame Marie Cirodde', 'Mademoiselle Annie Wood', 'Prince Camille de Rohan', 'Pierre Notting', 'Pitord', 'Prince de Parcia', 'Prince Humbert', 'Senateur Vaisse', 'Souvenir de Ponsard', 'Souvenir de William Wood', 'Thorin', 'William Griffith', 'Xavier Olibo'; 'General

Jacqueminot' while loose and open, also 'Geant des Batailles' and 'La Reine' are worth growing if one has room.

There is an informative comment: "While we have not yet attained to that general enthusiasm in the cultivation of the rose in Canada, that demands a *Provincial Rose Show*, where each flower is critically examined, the varieties recommended will be hard to beat, if grown by those who do have opportunity to exhibit".

(4) Monthly Roses, these are chiefly related to the China rose he explains, all are too tender to endure exposure to Canadian winters in his opinion, but suitable for potting and to be grown indoors. Teas: 'Alba Rosea', 'Archimede', 'Bougere', 'Devoniensis', 'Gloire de Dijon', Maréchal Niel', 'Madame Villermoz', 'Madame Margottin', 'Niphetos', 'President', 'Souvenir d'Elise Vardon', 'Souvenir d'un Ami', 'Triomphe de Guillot Fils'; Bourbons: 'Modèle de Perfection', 'Emotion', 'Rev. H. Dombrain', 'Souvenir de Malmaison'; Noisette: 'Lamarque'.

RECOGNITION AND APPRECIATION

Here, then, we have a list of the rose varieties grown and recommended by the most knowledgeable rosarian in Canada one hundred years ago; these undoubtedly were the roses grown by most Canadian rosemen at the time of Confederation.

We have sketched something of the increasing interest in rose-growing as Canada approached Confederation; noted the regular importation of the latest varieties after introduction in Britain and the Continent, and made available in many Canadian nurseries; observed the keen participation in the rose classes at the annual horticultural shows, and the formation by gardeners of many societies for mutual help, and finally have seen a developing horticultural literature.

At this Centennial period it is appropriate that modern rose enthusiasts should pay a tribute of respect and gratitude to such men as Delos W. Beadle, James Dougall and others of the pre-Confederation generation for their contribution to the Genus Rosa. "We reap where others have sown".

REFERENCES

1. *Outdoor Roses in Canada*, R. W. Oliver, Department of Agriculture pamphlet, 1946, 1950 reprint.

2. *Hochelaga Depicta,* Newton Bosworth, 1839.
3. "Early New England Roses," *American Rose Annual,* 1954. Research reveals that the roses grown in that period included: gallica, damask, Rosa Mundi, moss, sweet brier, cinnamon and Provence.
4. *Journal of the Montreal Horticultural Society,* 1897 series.
5. Since the railway to Portland was not opened until 1853, such supplies were conveyed from Boston to Montreal by road transport, i.e. stage coach.
6. *The Canadian Farmer,* 1867 etc.
7. Transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada 1850-68.
8. *The Canadian Horticulturist* 1878: whicih continued, with minor changes in name and management, until 1947.

The rose that lives its little hour
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

A lovely being, scarcely formed or moulded,
A rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded.

LORD BYRON

Induced Mutation in Roses

John Schloen

Brooklin, Ont.

MANY times we see variations in form or colour of a rose growing under natural conditions, and there are several reasons why this happens. It may be due to excess sunshine or severe cold, but most often it is caused by the choice and hardiness of the understock. The hardy multiflora understock is good for severe climates, and the canina understock gives a more vivid flower, although canina takes a longer time to become established. Through selection of grafting wood, using only the best wood from the most perfect flowers, the habit and structure of the plant may be changed and controlled.

Nature often creates a change or freak in an otherwise constant plant. We sometimes find a change on one branch of a plant, with a different colour or form of flower from those which are on the rest of the plant. This flower, showing a change from the parent, is called a sport or mutation, and sometimes in this manner new varieties are found.

Since we have so many varieties of cross-bred roses, this sporting happens quite frequently, for the cells step out of balance from some unknown cause and take on a new colour or form. It is sometimes caused by a bump or bruise on the plant.

Through radiation, science has now developed a new way of mechanically obtaining new varieties, and at Ellesmere we have experimented in a small way with x-ray methods. We have subjected the seed, the branch, and the root stock with large doses of x-ray under controlled conditions. In testing the seed we had almost complete failure; it appeared to have become sterile. With the help of our experimental stations we had some good luck with the scions or branches on which the buds are located in the leaf sockets, and the result achieved was similar to the one created by nature. At the same time we were able to control the varieties we wished to experiment on, and the timing of the results. It was of the greatest importance to

adjust the length of time and the strength of the x-ray treatment to the age of the scions. For instance, a young scion would require much less radiation than an older one.

Sometimes the results were disappointing: the buds were either killed or weakened; and at other times the quality of the flowers and plants was so improved and strengthened that we did develop a new and hardier rose.

After the buds had been treated with x-ray, they were grafted on the hardiest understock in the greenhouses, and when the first flowers appeared, were budded several more times to make sure the colour and form were constant. In most cases the flower remained constant. The plants are then tested in the growing fields under natural conditions, and their endurance to heat and cold observed.

I am intrigued with the possibilities opened up by the use of radiation of different kinds of fruit, vegetables and meats. It may be a new method of controlling disease of plants, and might end the need for the constant use of poisons on our land. There are endless possibilities and we are just beginning.

I love old gardens best . . .
But most of all in June . . .
June with her riot of roses tangled in thorns.

FRANCES BEATRICE TAYLOR

Glengariff Revisited

Mrs. J. J. Gallagher

St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.

IT will linger in our memory — the summer of 1966 — as the outstanding season of many years, the summer of lovely, sunny days and the kaleidoscopic beauty of a continuous show of lovely roses in all their glory.

Glengariff is in the Laurentide hills, 70 miles north of Montreal, and on the average 10° to 15° cooler than that city. Three feet of snow covered the rose beds in early April. It was topped by an icy crust, and as the snow melted, the beds accumulated a reservoir of moisture in the earth that was supplemented by the heavy rains late in that month. May was cloudy, cool with more rain.

In June came hot sunny days in the 80°, always blessed with cooling breezes, and the trees, which but yesterday were great naked branches etched against the sky, were soon clothed with a wealth of fresh green leaves.

Suddenly, the small rose bushes were pushing out new tiny tendrills soon opening into masses of softly colored foliage.

The earth was now in good tilth and the gardens could be put in order. The earth was hoed and smoothed over the surface of the rose beds — a saucer-like depression made in the centre of each plant, into which was poured about 1 pint of Hyponex solution (1 teaspoon to a gallon). This has been our practice for a number of years. We have found it of value.

After each bed is finished, edges trimmed, lawn space between the beds mowed, just looking at the gardens gives one quite a lift. And in this pleasant state of mind one recalled Dr. Wilding's words in his "Ten Poplars Above the Sea" (The Rose Annual, 1966) and they are doubly appreciated; "The sight of newly mown lawns and freshly hoed flower beds still please me". (The doctor moves around in his wheelchair). "When I worked in my own garden I came nearer

to my roses so that I comprehended more clearly, could listen more closely, to the message they whispered".

On our knees, or perhaps on a very small stool, seeing and performing all the small needs of a rose bush invites intimacy between gardener and plant that makes for a "difference" hardly perceptible, maybe, between rose gardens!

The foliage as it grows takes on its special characteristics, leathery or soft, bronzy, reddish, many shades of green. We admire and love this young foliage with its shine of sparkling leaves.

Ordinarily, before going back to the city for a short visit, we spray the rose gardens with Isotex, feeling all will be well on our return. This year, trying out a policy of gardening without poison, we felt less secure. And, sure enough, on returning to the country, we were dismayed to find in our two top rose beds (about 50 plants to a bed) the ground was littered with yellowing leaves and there were yellow leaves far up on the bushes! And this is June when the bushes were very young in leaves!

Gathering the leaves, following our present method, we buried them deep in the compost pile.

We have a small sprinkler which emits a good volume of water straight up into the bushes, enveloping the plant. So we placed it in the saucer-like depression under the bush and turned on the water. Water, we are told, is one of the best of all sprays.

It was fortunate the other gardens were free of the pest, a spider mite. Even 100 plants take a lot of time to water in this manner. In the next day or two, kneeling close up into the plants, we dusted with Atox — which we never have considered as a poison. Intent as we were in this task, there flashed into our mind recurrent memories of Melvin Wyant's nurseries on Johnny Cake Ridge. But it was his beautiful show garden, near his home in the nursery, that was most vivid in our memory. Here he displays a grand assortment of lovely roses growing under conditions paralleling those in our own private gardens. Included were Queen Elizabeth, tall, wide bushes with the same silvery-pink blooms; McGredy's Yellow, Jeanie, Ardelle, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Dainty Bess, Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont, Josephine Bruce, Helen Traubel. During a most interesting discussion, he made an observation to the effect that sometime he would like to breed a rose whose leaves began five or more inches above the ground, in the

belief that such a type would eliminate a lot of blackspot and spider mites!

It may be a coincidence, but Lucky Piece, which has been in the Glengariff gardens three to four years, grows in this manner! It has a stem 2″ to 2½″ in diameter and the foliage begins at least six inches above the ground. The plant has assumed the size and habits of a shrub, branching out on all sides and reaching a height of seven feet. It has a beautiful, Peace-like foliage of heavy, leathery texture, deep green and glossy, the blooms very double, orange-red to orange-pink. No blackspot, no mites bother this plant.

This yellowing and picking up of leaves carried on for a while, causing a loss of foliage we could ill afford. It stopped as suddenly as it began. But then there were other fields to conquer, caterpillars, everywhere, insects of all kinds. It was a bug year. The caterpillars were hand-picked, nesting places found and burned. In this task we had welcome help from young ladies 16 to 21, who live in the Top House and the Midway House in the Glengariff enclave of the Gallaghers.

Generally, our first blooming period comes before the invasion of aphids. This year they surprised us, having taken over at the beginning of the season and become well established. We used a strong stream of water on them, which, theoretically, would dispose of them. But not this year. We dipped the tips in bowls of Atox, a very delicate operation. We sprayed with a liquid soap solution. No results. All of this time we were using the good old thumb and finger treatment. But for the fact that it was a windy summer, a good dusting with Atox might have helped more. We tried a rhubarb spray, successfully used by a neighbor in her lovely, old-fashioned English gardens. We placed a dozen big leaves in a container, covered them with water and allowed to boil hard. After leaving overnight, the strained liquid was poured into a gallon pail which was then filled with water. It smelt! Then we sprayed. While supposed to be effective against aphids and blackspot, the aphids kept on sucking and the mixture left ugly markings on leaves and petals, similar to most chemicals. There was no blackspot in the H.T. gardens, so it was difficult to ascertain if the mixture might have proved of value. In the Floribunda bed, by our tennis court, here and there were some bushes with blackspot. We took off the leaves, but if it persisted, we cut down the bush. Drastic action, but the only way to prevent the disease from spreading. And

the few plants totally defoliated were hardly noticeable in the density of foliage in this garden.

One idea that worked was putting of aluminum foil cut to nestle around the base of the bush. This experimental bed was free of insects up to the top leaves, where naturally, there were some aphids, but not to the same extent as in other beds. Occupants of the Top House and the Midway House did not like the appearance of the aluminum. But to the gardener in the Old House, she felt she was One Plus and was quite unperturbed.

The old practice of throwing ashes on the beds and hoeing them in is once more in favor, seemingly as a preventative of all sorts of things. Also, we find, while we put the peat moss on as a mulch in early July, it is a better idea to begin incorporating it into the soil a week or so later, not deeply, but persistently, not allowing it to rest and become a compact insulation in hot weather or to take on a greenish hue on damp days.

Watering, too, goes along with changes. When plants are low, as they begin again every May, we use the lawn sprinklers. They throw a mist-like watering over a large, large territory. Left on long enough they really saturate the ground. We do this once a week and in the morning. Roses react to this kind of watering, soon grow and leaf out in an outstanding way. Later on, we go back to individual watering, right into that saucer-like depression under each bush, a gentle flow. Here is an interesting speculation — when it rains, the rain falls on flower and leaf; a spray coats all of the leaf so what plausible explanation is there against overhead watering? We have found no answer. We all know the havoc created by heavy rainfall, accompanied by strong winds. The rose beds then are in a mess, calling for the cutting of spent blooms when they dry out, and the use of a long, narrow rake to reach fallen petals and to bring back order to the beds. It could be that good overhead watering would produce the same chaos.

There are so many hazards to contend with in the rose garden! Dogs love to lie on the cool soil of a rose bed. We know — we have four Boxers. That's bad enough. But when it is followed by a romp through the bed that is something else!

Then there are the tennis players who bat their balls occasionally with a force no rose stem can withstand. But the Old Gardener is ready with her emergency kit. Bent stems are reinforced effectively

with slender green sticks bound with green twistems. In some cases, where whole stems have been broken off, she replants immediately right near the parent plant, pouring in a pint of Hyponex solution, hilling up, watering for a few days and protecting from the sun with a cardboard box. All of which, perhaps is not scientific gardening but it's fun, and after thirty years' experience one becomes quite expert in looking after all kinds of garden mishaps. The maple grove beyond the rose gardens is the habitat of four young fellows 7 to 11 who are Batmen hunters and other characters as their mood suggests. They cut saplings, debark them and brandishing these alleged weapons they charge through the gardens, trailed by five little girls five to nine years old and the inevitable four Boxers. Naturally, there are casualties among the flowers, but so what?

The rose gardens are a part of their summer living every year. Sometimes, a little girl will say "Oh, Grannie, there's a truly beautiful rose in the garden today. I want it for my room". Today that rose is Confidence. Another day it will be Lady Sylvia. Already, at six years, this little one has an eye for form. One of the smaller boys dashing by (they never walk) will shout "It smells good here!" Another is stopped by a new color, Woburn Abbey, which is of a distinctly different shade to all others in the gardens.

Every Saturday the little girls pick their roses to wear in their hair for church on Sundays, and their Papas pick any small opening bud for a boutoniere, prefarebly The Fairy or Mattze Cazant. This is an old fashioned English custom — we read about it as far back as 1920. The Reverend Joseph Pemberton writes humorously about the cabbage rose he would choose for his Sunday buttonhole.

Woburn Abbey with its delightful orange, yellow, red shades, is in the Little Garden. Perhaps one of the nicest things about a little Garden is that it leaves so much to the imagination. Every year new ideas take form, and while achievements never come up to fond expectations the process of working them out is fun and the garden is always a lovesome spot to be in. A number of the Old Garden Roses planted here years ago have grown unwieldy. They were transplanted to gardens below the Old House. Erfurt remains in its original location. Now its long arching branches with the pink and white buds and open faced blooms nestling in a lovely way on shining reddish foliage are pinned to the ground. Near it are large Shasta daisies which, with care, bloom all summer long. And, on the trellis nearby,

which never tolerated any kind of vine, a Blaze planted this year surprised us with three or four blooms, all of which makes a pretty corner.

Now, a number of red-orange rose bushes grow along with more Shasta daisies and there are oases of Marigold and Ageratum, bright and pretty, a number of plants of Tagetas (marigolds) growing here and there among the roses, doing their duty as insectant repellents. They have proved to be good policemen.

Mischief, coral salmon, Wendy Cussons, deep rose red, Peggy McGredy, deep red pink blooms combine to make a very handsome center piece. Unlike most of the roses here, which try to reach the stars, these are content growing to a height of three feet.

A new group in this area was one of four Miss Canadas, vermillion rose color and silvery reverse. With the drift of Shasta daisies about them they fitted in this garden. In one corner there is a wee rock garden where the miniature roses grow. Spots of Alyssum are allowed to grow just enough to call your attention to the area. A Floribunda, we'll call it Pinkie, with the most perfectly formed small buds hangs over a small rock on one side of this Little Garden. We clip the blooms before they grow larger.

Every year a group of Japanese ladies and gentlemen find their way to Glengariff gardens. They are intrigued by the miniature roses over which they linger and of which their praise is indeed fulsome. On leaving this season one of the ladies remarked "each year after our visit here I return home and order another dozen roses for next year". but with the morning's dew another comes and shines again."

There are Old Roses on the other side of the Little Garden, like the fabulous Raubritter sprawling over the stone way all July its hundreds of cup-like soft, pink blooms, long lasting are very decorative. Then there is Macrantha trailing along the same wall, a bloom exquisite in form, its soft, almond shade of petals opening to the heat of the morning sun and closing so tenderly at dusk over the golden stamens. A cascade of its lovely blooms makes one's heart glow. The ease with which an Old Rose grows gives one the impression that it has come back home. Given a spot of its own it grows and grows until it positively must be curtailed. One plant of Grannie's Rose, on its own roots from the Dropmore Nursery has become a long, impenetrable hedge along the roadside of the garden joining Spinosissima Altaica for a length of more than 100 feet. Someone has written so prettily of the single Old Time Rose: "It tires and fades and falls

Furthermore its delightful scent drifts in the air for many days.

The beautiful summer weather continued on in September. The early mornings began in fog but as the heavy mist rose up from the lake, bringing the hills into view, the sun took over. It became warm, even hot. September is the leisurely month. The summer people have returned to town, the children to school. The aphids, likewise, have gone. Going through the garden one tends to evaluate summer activities. Was it the gardening without poisons or the really remarkable summer itself, with so much sun and sufficient watering right to the last day that contributed most to such satisfactory results? It is difficult to arrive at a firm conclusion.

We compare the first blooming period, June 25 to July 5, according to season, with that of later date. In the first blooming the bushes may be 2½ to 3 feet, with adequate, but not extensive foliage, blooms disbudded. This is always a very beautiful show, lasting well into July. Then, later in the season when we look over the gardens, many of the bushes are 6 feet tall, with wide expanding branches, not disbudded, so there are hundreds of blooms on long stems, their autumn coloring greatly intensified. Each rose is exquisite, the foliage superb, truly remarkable!

There was a great deal of handwork involved in the plan of gardening without poisons. Even so, we are encouraged to give it another trial, subject to a good deal of quiet pondering during the long winter months. The late September days were devastatingly beautiful as the sun shone on the constantly changing of the brilliant coloring of the trees. It is the nights that are enchanting! The huge Harvest Moon floods the gardens with light, throwing long shadows of distant talls trees with glimpses of patches of light colored roses, tear drops on their petals and shining, dew-covered leaves.

It seems quiet but there are a hundred sounds on the air, a murmur of the leaves on the nearby trees stirred by a gentle zephyr that brings their color into focus, the rustle of half-dried leaves on the ground as small animals of the wood scurry by on nightly errands, the echo of the loud noise of far away crickets.

But to the Old Gardener who has lived so intimately with it all for months it is a parting song at this moment of au revoir. Each tiny impression of the magic of this night has its own particular charm and will be treasured in the reservoir of happy memories, sweet music over the long winter period.

Systemic Pesticides and Roses

Beresford J. Watt[1]

Montreal, Que.

As the name implies, a "systemic" pesticide is one which actually enters the plant's system and is transported in the sap stream to all parts of the plant including the interior of the plant cells. Thus, if the pesticide is slightly water-soluble and is introduced into the soil it is picked up by the roots and carried up through the plant. It is then concentrated at the growing tips where it actually does the most good since the growing tip is soft and most prone to attack by aphids and other sucking insects.

Systemic compounds are not a recent discovery. Certain Selenium compounds have been known to possess such properties and for many years have been used by professional greenhouse growers for insect control on certain ornamentals. The problem with Selenium compounds was that they were very poisonous and a slight excess in the dosage not only killed the aphids but severely injured the plants.

Following the introduction of the first organo-phosphorus systemic insecticide Schradan, named after the discoverer Dr. Schrader, which heralded the advent of a new concept of insect control, there has been a slow, but steady, flow of new compounds, more effective and in one or two instances less toxic to humans. Some of these well known products are Systox (demeton), methyl demeton, Di-Syston, Thimet (phorate), phosphamidon, and dimethoate.

Some advantages of systemic insecticides are as follows: They are very active against aphids, mites and certain other sucking insects such as leafhoppers — and they are long-lasting. When sprayed on the plants, or painted on the stems, they enter the plant and give at least two weeks of excellent aphid control. Those which are suitable for soil application (either as a liquid, granular formulation or mixed with fertilizer) will give six weeks or more aphid control.

[1]Mr. Watt is Technical Supervisor of Green Cross Products.

When the systemic insecticide Di-Syston first became available (a very toxic insecticide) the writer made a number of trials against a wide variety of insects. When applied to the soil it gave excellent control of aphids and tended to give some control of rose midge, however, it was interesting to note that it did not have any effect on spittlebugs in spite of the large volume of sap which they obviously remove from the treated plant. It also had little effect on chewing caterpillars nor on borers which live right inside the stem and which one would expect would be unlikely to escape the chemical surrounding them. Systemics, when applied to the soil in this manner for aphid control have the advantage of sparing the beneficial predators such as the Ladybird beetle larvae which are among the most aggressive of our natural controls for aphids.

From personal experience with several flower beds ranging in content from a very few to many roses it has been found that there is a vast difference in the degree and number of problems one will encounter with only a few rose bushes as compared with a large bed of roses. If a gardener has only three or four roses and tells you he never sprays them and hardly ever has any disease problems he is usually telling the truth. The few bushes often almost entirely escape Black Spot and Mildew and Aphids are the chief problem, which he ignores.

It is the gardener with only a few roses (the part-time rose grower) who can benefit most from the soil-applied systemic insecticides. They *will* control the aphids. The serious rose grower, however, will likely try these soil applications too and will achieve almost perfect aphid control — but — he should beware! The little aphid is a conspicuous pest which "activates" the gardener to bring out his sprayer and, being a conscientious soul, he doesn't omit the fungicides for the prevention of diseases like Black Spot and Mildew. It only takes a serious infection on one bush in the garden with Black Spot or Mildew to start a spreading epidemic which can progress from one end of the bed to the other thus spoiling a good many bushes before it can be stopped. This, I believe, is the chief disadvantage of the systemic insecticides when used as soil applications by the home-owner on his roses. As one can easily find out by trying, the pest problems of a large bed of roses can quite literally be "no bed of roses" even with the Aphids under complete control.

Quite recently, a new compound of the organo-phosphorus type was developed in Holland known as "Wepsyn Liquid" which is a sys-

temic *fungicide* and which is very active against Powdery Mildew when applied as a spray. In addition to being highly effective against Powdery Mildew it controls Aphids, thus a special insecticide spray is not required when this fungicide-insecticide compound is used. Being a liquid, it does not leave any unsightly residues on the leaves or flowers and it also has the advantage of providing Mildew control at low temperatures, a weakness of Sulfur which is more active at moderately warm temperatures. There are two weaknesses of Wepsyn Liquid which limit its use at present. First, it is specific against Powdery Mildew and it does not control Black Spot and, second, it is too poisonous for the home-owner to handle as it requires extreme cautions which many people do not wish to observe.

Systemic fungicides are the things dreams are made of. The answer to our dreams of disease control would be fungicide which you could apply to the soil which would be taken up by the plant to provide continuous protection against such diseases as Apple Scab, Black Spot of Roses and Mildew. To date there are only a few rather specific systemic fungicides, very new, and as far as can be ascertained quite limited in scope. This is a beginning, however, and certainly along the right direction.

Plants are subject to disease attack during rainy or very humid weather and Black Spot of Roses is no exception. It can become very virulent when conditions are warm and humid in the middle of the growing season. The spores are splashed from infected soil by raindrops onto the lower leaves where round inky-looking spots soon develop. The leaves later turn yellow and drop off leaving the lower part of the bush stripped of foliage with ugly bare stems showing instead of glossy green foliage. It is interesting to note that European rose authorities refer to a fungous named *Marsonia rosea* as true "Black Spot" and they state that another disease, *Actinonema rosea,* of which the adult form is called *Diplocarpon rosea,* is frequently confused with *Marsonia,* whereas in this country "Black Spot" is always referred to as *Diplocarpon rosea.* A sticky black spot which occurs on unsprayed plants should not be confused with Black Spot. The sticky soot is "Sooty Mould" which grows on the honeydew secreted by aphids.

Many fungicides are quite effective in providing a degree of protection for roses against Black Spot. They are the so-called protective fungicides which include copper compounds, sulfur, ferbam, glyodin, maneb, zineb, captan and others. Most of these have only a very

limited effect on the Black Spot disease once it is established in the leaf. One of the most effective new apple scab fungicides, dodine, is very effective against Black Spot of roses. It has the unique property of being able to penetrate leaf tissue and thus is known as a "local systemic" fungicide. It has to be applied to the foliage and does not perform if applied to the soil. This "local systemic" property is marked enough so that if the underside of a leaf only is treated with dodine, the upper surface will also be completely protected. Dodine is particularly active against Black Spot and unlike most fungicides, is capable of arresting or eradicating Black Spot so that the leaves which are infected will usually remain on the bush until winter instead of dropping prematurely. Dodine should be used to prevent Black Spot at very low dosages in a protective schedule to avoid leaf injury. Dodine alone provides outstanding control of Black Spot but, as is the case with captan alone, it does not provide any degree of control of Powdery Mildew and thus is not the answer to complete disease control on roses when used alone.

Rose growers, in general, are not aware of the fact that roses are subject to attacks of another Mildew known as "Downy Mildew" in which brown spots sometimes form on the leaves before they turn greyish yellow and fall from the plant. Powdery Mildew, on the other hand, is like a white powder on the young shoots and buds, which seriously affects their growth and this is the disease on which everyone places the most emphasis. One of the problems is that the "Mildew" fungicides commonly used such as Karathane (dinocap) while active against Powdery Mildew, fail to control Downy Mildew. Such fungicides as zineb, maneb or sulfur are active against Downy Mildew and these should be tried if mildew control during the summer seems less than adequate with the "specific" mildew fungicides commonly used.

From the foregoing it will be seen that successful rose growers cannot depend on any single pesticide chemical for disease and insect control and to help them achieve success the pesticides manufacturers have produced mixtures of insecticides and fungicides. The original mixtures were chiefly wettable powders or dusts. Successful dust formulae usually contain captan with sulfur, or folpet (for diseases) along with DDT (for chewing insects) and malathion (for Aphids).

Recent development of the new liquid systemic insecticides has stimulated the search for more effective pesticide combinations of insecticides and fungicides, but this has not been simple. Most mixtures

present surprisingly complex problems. For example, a mixture of dimethoate with certain solvents or liquid fungicides causes either a breakdown of the active ingredients or the formation of very poisonous substances, extremely hazardous to handle. Similarly, methyl demeton soon breaks down in liquid fungicide combinations to a worthless liquid. In fact, it is very difficult to formulate even a non-systemic *liquid* insecticide-fungicide combination. To date there is, to my knowledge, only one really good liquid *systemic* insecticide-fungicide combination product available to the amateur rose grower. This contains phosphamidon (extremely effective against Aphids and other insects — a systemic insecticide which penetrates the leaves and can't be washed off by rain); DDT (for certain chewing insects); dodine ("local systemic" fungicide for Black Spot control); and Karathane (dinocap) for Powdery Mildew control.

This liquid combination has the distinct advantage of producing beautiful leaves, unmarked by powders or visible spray deposits and providing outstanding Aphid and Black Spot control. It is poisonous if taken internally and should be handled carefully being especially careful to keep the bottle out of reach of small children.

The average amateur rose grower can expect outstanding results from the use of the modern liquid "Systemic" insecticide-fungicide mixtures for roses and the really large grower can also depend on the use of the mixtures for his regular sprayings throughout the season with, use of the mixture for his regular sprayings throughout the season with, perhaps, the occasional "specific" spray containing a wetting agent along with the fungicide for Mildew late in the season when Aphids and Black Spot are no longer a problem.

Regular spraying with the modern systemic mixtures will make you wonder where the Aphids and Black Spot disappeared to; you won't see them all summer!

I see His blood upon the rose
And in the stars the glory of His eyes.

JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT

The Future of Roses in Canada

R. Simonet

South Edmonton, Alberta

I FEEL quite safe in forecasting a very bright future for Roses in Canada. As I see it, the main cause for greatly increased planting of Roses in Canadian gardens is very likely to be the introduction of new varieties much better adapted to our northern climate.

At the present time we have only very few really hardy varieties that do well in the colder parts of Canada and the color range and flower qualities of these is low when compared to the popular but tender Hybrid Tea and Floribundas. These tender varieties are being planted in large numbers every year and usually make a fair show the first season, but whether they do as well or better the next season depends largely on winter protection given them. An early and heavy snowfall covering them all winter has been found best but not to be expected every Fall. Usually loss of plants is heavy as the wood of these everblooming varieties is known to winterkill at about zero Fahrenheit.

Clearly, the great need is for hardier everblooming Roses with flower qualities at least equal to present day Hybrid Teas and Floribundas. The lack of hardiness of these everblooming Roses is not surprising as no very hardy species entered in their make-up. Only by the introduction of very hardy species into the present strains of everblooming Roses can progress be made.

As hardy species are only once blooming and have single flowers of usually thin texture it is not as simple as it may seem to obtain the good points of both parent types in the "Ideal" Hardy Rose. Time and many hybrid plants are needed to afford the best possible selections. Several Rose breeders are working at it, as I also am, and I have little doubt that much hardier everblooming Roses are not far away.

The four main hardy species I am using as pollen parents on Hybrid Teas are Rosa *acicularis,* Rosa *suffulta,* Rosa *laxa* and Rosa

altaica. Hybrids from all four species have been raised to flowering size and mainly intercrossed among themselves so that some individual plants have the four hardy species and Hybrid Tea in their make-up. As expected there are very wide variations in all generations raised to date and even if the "Ideal" Rose has not shown up yet the selection of better parent plants toward it goes on every season.

A discouraging note has been given to the possibility of breeding hardy everblooming Roses, for the apparent good reason that everblooming Roses are also evergrowing with their wood still in tender condition when frost comes. But I think I have fair proof that it is not always necessarily so. This in the form of a 32-inch plant which flowers profusely throughout the season until stopped by frost and still has had no killback for the last three years at 40 degrees below zero. Unfortunately, this plant rates low in flower qualities. It is a semi-double pink with thin texture petals. It is a second generation seedling of a hybrid of "George Will" and "Aylsham". So in its parentage are two species: Rosa *nitida* and Rosa *acicularis* and also two hybrids: "Hansa" and a "Floribunda".

Its value as a breeder is now under test with both diploid and tetraploid hybrid Roses as it is not yet known to which class it belongs. But I expect it may well contribute to better Roses for Canada.

The Rose was given to man for this:
He, sudden seeing it in later years,
Should swift remember Love's first lingering kiss
And Grief's last lingering tears.

ISABELLA VALANCY CRAWFORD

Foliar Feeding in the Culture of Roses

Dr. George and Nora Jorgenson

Clermont, Iowa

Foliar or leaf feeding is a well established method of feeding all plant life. When we say it is a new or novel way of feeding we're really flirting with a paradox. As far back as the eighteenth century a Dane, living on one of the small islands that are a part of the Danish empire, managed to get himself into serious trouble by use of foliar feeding. He was routinely growing flowers and fruits and vegetables in quality and quantity his neighbours were unable to attain. Being human, they soon grew envious and resentful, and they decided to do something about it, which they did. They had him dragged into court on a charge of witchcraft, and he narrowly escaped being burned at the stake. During the trial it came out that he had been using material from his poultry-yard, suspended in water with sundry other chemicals. This he had applied to his garden life with an old whisk broom. That was the secret.

Somewhat later we again hear of foliar feeding. A gardener by the name of William Forsythe, toiling in the palace gardens of King George III, used a horrendous mixture composed of barnyard material, bonemeal, wood ashes and soapsuds. This he applied to the boughs and leaves of injured and ailing trees with such outstanding results that the King requested Parliament to give William Forsythe a citation for his contribution to British horticulture.

From 1914 on we heard of this method of plant feeding in a sporadic sense, first from California and then from Oregon.

Nothing much in constructive research was done in this field until 1907, when a plant nutritionist by the name of Thomas P. Reilly, residing in the picturesque Genesee Valley area of New York state, began a systematic study of leaf feedings. Almost thirty-two

years were required to work out a broad and safe formula, containing the basic and trace elements necessary for adequate plant nutrition.

When the formula had been carefully tested by its creator, it was submitted to the plant nursery industry, and the immediate effects on plant growth were so startling that the formula was adopted for routine use. Out of all this came the commercial foliar plant formula known as RA-PID-GRO.

The writer and his wife became interested in foliar feeding in the spring of 1951, and we have since carried on a sustained and painstaking research at our Iowa test gardens. During the fifteen years this study has been in progress all plant life in our garden has subsisted exclusively on nutrients applied to the leaf system at bi-weekly intervals during the growing season. At this time it may be said that all of our specimens display a remarkable titer of disease resistance, vigor and physiologic activity.

And why not? The leaf has been involved in contributive distribution of nutrients since the first leaf was created. Earth and meteoric dust and bird droppings, and the like, deposited upon leaves and dissolved in dew or rain, have been taken into the plant circulation and utilized as sustenance as a normal way of plant existence.

This preamble, by itself, is sufficient to establish the credibility of foliar feeding. Moreover, whereas we formerly were compelled to evaluate the effect by comparison of treated specimen against untreated controls, we now have a more precise technique for measurement. At one of our state colleges radioactive isotopes were brought into use. By this procedure it has been conclusively proved that water-soluble nutrients, when applied to the leaf system, are immediately taken into the sap stream, and that they move in all directions through the plant at a rate of approximately one inch every five minutes, making needed nutrients available with remarkable speed, and without the time consuming wait that follows application of most ordinary plant foods offered to the root system. For it is a definite fact that roots cannot absorb a nutrient of large, complex molecules; that material must be broken down and rendered water soluble. Such bacterial activity depends upon temperature and moisture, and it does require time.

That is point number one in favor of feeding roses through the leaves. And there are many other reasons. For example, a highly

alkaline soil may lock out most nutrients, converting them into insoluble carbonates and hydroxides. This can cause a rose virtually to starve in the midst of plenty. Application of a nutrient designed for foliar feeding can bypass this barrier, converting the disaster of dismal failure into a brilliant success.

It has recently been established that a heavy rain or a copious watering can leach out a perilously high percentage of leaf-borne nutrients, involving not only the basic and trace elements, but also such complex factors as amino acids, carbohydrates and other vital compounds. Unless these losses are immediately replaced serious deficiency problems may follow. Foliar or leaf feeding can speedily replace water soluble basic and trace elements.

Another facet involves the so-called micro-elements; boron, cobalt, iron, magnesium, manganese, to name a few. While a rose can limp along after a fashion without the presence of all of the usually required trace elements, it certainly is incapable of attaining its optimum capacity in bloom and growth patterns. The properly blended foliar plant food not only contains the basic elements — nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium — but also the essential trace elements, all in water-soluble structure. While soils generally contain adequate quantities of trace elements, deficient soils are encountered, or they may have a pH value that renders them ineffective.

During the last year or two, rosarians and general gardeners have become aware of a factor which, heretofore, has not been given the thought and consideration it merits. We refer to what is generally known as the Compensation Point.

The Compensation Point is that level in the metabolism of roses where just enough sugar is manufactured to meet current needs. By this we understand that all of the carbon dioxide produced by respiration is utilized in the photosynthesis of sugar, and all of the oxygen released by the manufacture of sugar is consumed in respiration.

But there is little or no sugar produced for use during the darkness of night when photosynthesis ceases, inasmuch as sugar can be manufactured only in the presence of solar energy. For the same reason no appreciable quantity of sugar is manufactured for use during winter dormancy.

This is of utmost importance in the life of a rose. Many roses that fail to survive winter dormancy do so because of inadequate stores of sugar for use during the bitter cold of northern winters. One rosarian of our acquaintance has arrived at the conclusion that he has lost more roses by reason of inadequate stores of sugar, than by the lethal effect of freezing temperature.

Which, logically, raises the question: How can foliar feeding be of service in correcting the effect of the Compensation Point? A brief exploration of the involved chemical and physical factors may be clarifying. If a rose is to produce an abundance of sugar, sufficient to satisfy current needs as well as requirements needed to carry the shrub through the contingencies of dormancy, all factors that play roles in the photosynthesis of sugar must be in full and co-ordinated operation. This involves full and adequate foliation to increase the area of sugar production; more leaves, more sugar. This also tends to create more cooling shade, slowing down respiration and the excess use of sugar. Availability of adequate nutrients, both in a quantitative and qualitative sense, is necessary to achieve a full, luxuriant foliation.

Next, and equally important, is the quality of the leaves. Any deficiency in such elements as iron, magnesium, manganese or nitrogen, is bound to adversely affect the function of a shrub's leaf system, including the production of sugar. Routine adoption of foliar feeding can balance or correct aberrant lags in function from such sources.

Additionally, we also think of the crown system of roots when we are concerned with the status of optimum nutrition. This root system is extremely important to all plant life. It is present just below the surface; a sort of surrounding crown of roots with short, stubby hairs. These roots are variously involved with the physiology of the rose. Among the numerous hormones they produce is one that is involved with the elongation of stems; with growth in other words. Other hormones are active in the allocation and assimilation of the various micro-elements, especially iron.

The crown roots are vulnerable to a high table of water; conversely, they are also reactive to dryness. The moisture normally carried by a three inch layer of mulch approximates the ideal degree of moisture. The rosarian should bear in mind that these roots, by reason of their location, are subject to the trauma of a too energetic

hoe or spade. Since foliar feeding obviates disturbance of a mulch layer, we again are reminded of its broad value in the rose garden.

We come then to the discussion of facileness of application of leaf nutrients. There is nothing complicated about the routine. All that is necessary is to carry out a bi-weekly drenching of leaves with a water-soluble nutrient formula designed for this purpose. (We use RA-PID-GRO in our study of this method of feeding.) An old sprinkling can will serve very well, or, if the rosarian prefers, one of the many types of hose-end devices. The main idea is to thoroughly wet the leaves with a safe and properly concentrated solution.

Most fungicides and insecticides are chemically compatible with RA-PID-GRO, permitting feeding and pest control to be carried out in a single operation.

Included in the composite picture favoring use of foliar feeding routines, is absence of the charnel house stench that may permeate a neighborhood when odoriferous animal by-products are applied for abosorption by a root system. Considered esthetically, it does appear unseemly to contaminate the exotic fragrance of our queen flower with the offensiveness of putrfying animal matter. This, to us, is nauseating to a degree beyond tolerance.

In closing, a worthwhile suggestion may be left with the rosarian. When dormant roses arrive they should be unpacked at once and plunged into a tubful of water to which has been added four level teaspoonsful of RA-PID-GRO to the gallon. The rosarian can then, at his convenience, trim roots and stems to a proper length, removing long, gangling or broken roots. The shrubs may then be returned to the tub of nutrient solution and left there until earth excavations have been readied.

By this practice the danger of drying out is avoided, and, moreover, absorption of considerable of the nutrient solution takes place. There is ample evidence to support the contention that a dormant shrub or tree will absorb offered nutrients through the bark as well as by way of the roots.

Rose Growing in Prince Edward Island

by

R. G. Lea, M.D., *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*

Prince Edward Island has long proudly proclaimed itself to be the Garden Province, and a trip through the countryside during the growing season gives substance to the boast. Gardens, ranging from small plots to large lay-outs, are to be seen in all sections of the country. Something in our soil or climate seems to brighten the natural colors of flowers grown here, and even the most drab little plant can become an object of brightness. Of all the flowers grown here, none is more popular nor responds better to our environment than do Roses.

Our earliest settlers must have brought roses with them when they arrived from their old homelands. Around the remains of old farmhouse foundations, through old hedgerows and in odd corners, can be seen large clumps of old Briar roses that have grown wild for decades. Some of these have now reached a tremendous size, and when in bloom in June and July provide many lovely spots of color in the summer landscape.

With the development of "Modern" roses, their use in gardens became general throughout the province, though no really large gardens were developed. It was not until the end of World War Two that growing of roses in gardens really caught on in a big way. At that time, Mr. Robert Cotton, who had long been interested in Rural Beautification donated monies to establish a Nursery that would make garden plants and shrubs readily available to people throughout the province. Under the direction of Mr. Robert Snazelle, and more recently of Mr. Keith Brehaut, this nursery has more than fulfilled the hopes of its founder, and has been very heavily patronized by gardeners from all over the province.

Roses have made up a very large part of the stock of the nursery,

and have been, in large part, imported directly from Holland and Germany. Roses reared in these countries, whose climatic conditions are similar to ours, seem to do well here, and to be much less susceptible to winterkill than do those from kindlier climates. Thus with a handy source of roses with a good chance to survive the winter, roses began appearing in gardens all over the province, in small groups in gardens, in foundation planting and in larger specialty gardens.

Rose growing here, as elsewhere, is a challenging hobby, and not by any means, have all those who lightheartedly put in a few roses, stayed with the hobby after the first inevitable setback, and setbacks we do have. The really serious hardship that faces rose growers here is the conditions imposed by our winters and springs, and while it is usual to speak of winter-kill, in this area spring-kill would probably be a more accurate term. Our winters are not ordinarily very severe. Winter conditions usually do not come on until about Christmas. There is usually a satisfactory cover of snow and very few prolonged spells of sub-zero weather. The springs, though, are something else. The snow usually is gone by late March, and from then until late May, or later, we are subject to cold, damp, windy weather, and the roses that have responded to the few fine sunny days suffer repeated setbacks from the weather, and the mortality and morbidity from this treatment can be very high. The Winter and Spring of 1959 was particularly damaging, with losses averaging about 80 per cent, and in some gardens up to 100 per cent. A lot of gardeners ceased to be rose growers that year, but those who returned to the fight after bleeding a while in the traditional manner, have been blessed with a succession of good years, with last year being the best ever, there being practically no loss.

Winter protection here is, in general, provided in the usual manner with mounding of earth being the main feature. This winter Mr. Walter Gregor of Cornwall is experimenting with the use of plastic foam protective cones. His results will be watched with close interest.

A hobby that demands as much from its devotees as rose growing does, depends upon the interest and enthusiasm of a hard core of experienced veterans to stimulate the flagging in moments of discouragement. That we have had such a group accounts for the continuing high interest of many gardeners. Mr. Gordon Warren, while he was Horticulturist at the Experimental Farm, and before he left to become the C.B.C.'s Maritime Gardener in Halifax, Mr. Gordon Hughes, Mrs. Gordon MacMillan and Dr. F. W. Tidmarsh, have

been skilled growers for many years, and it is to them that must go the credit for the success that gardeners in Prince Edward Island have had in growing roses

In my estimation the value of the Rose is in the glory of its individual flowers . . . the idea is not the Rose for the garden but the garden for the rose.

A. FOSTER-MELLIAR

Fame is the scentless sunflower, with gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose, with sweets in every fold

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

The Nina Marshall Rose

Margaret E. Dove

Toronto, Ontario

The many friends of Mrs. Harry P. Marshall have been delighted to learn that a new rose has been named the "Nina Marshall" to honour her in recognition of her constant and outstanding contributions in the field of horticulture.

Mrs. Marshall has held many offices in the Canadian Rose Society. Joining what was then known as the Ontario Rose Society in 1939, she became its president in 1954, during which year the Society became the Canadian Rose Society. She served as president of this Society during the year 1955 and has been a member of the Board of Directors since then to the present time.

Throughout all these years Mrs. Marshall has been a member of the Society's Exhibition Committee and for a number of years acted as publicity chairman and programme convener. She also edited the Rose Bulletin for two years and has contributed articles on rose culture to many horticultural society annuals, Chatelaine Magazine and the National Gardener Bulletin of National Council of State Garden Clubs Inc., U.S.A.

For a number of years Mrs. Marshall exhibited in both specimen and decorative classes of the C.R.S. shows. For the last five years, however, she has served at such shows as a judge.

Over the years she has represented the C.R.S. as a featured programme speaker in Canada and the United States and this fall will give a lecture demonstration on exhibiting, judging and the culture of roses at the School for Judges and Exhibitors of Horticultural Materials being held at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario.

Though roses are her first love, Mrs. Marshall is well qualified to give authentic horticultural information on many other phases of gardening as she has been an active member of the Scarborough

Horticultural Society, Scarborough, Ontario, since 1947 and a member of the Board of Directors for four years.

A member of the Garden Club of Toronto for the past ten years, Mrs. Marshall has been active on executive committees in various capacities — convener of Horticulture, of Projects and of Publicity. She has edited the programme of the Club's annual Spring Flower Show. For her inspirational planning and fine creating of two educational and attractive spring gardens at the Annual Flower Show the Garden Club has twice been awarded the medal given by The National Council of State Garden Clubs U.S.A. for the outstanding horticultural section of a standard flower show.

Mrs. Marshall has represented the Garden Club of Toronto as a judge at the Easter Floral Pageant in Bermuda. She is an accredited judge of flower arranging, G.C.O., and her simple approach to flower arranging, especially the arranging of roses, has made her popular as a guest speaker for programmes on floral art.

The Nina Marshall rose is a cross between Queen of the Lakes and Serenade. It was bred by Mr. Adam Golik and brought to the Ellesmere Nurseries Limited, Brooklin, Ontario, for testing and introduction.

In colour the rose is poppy red in a yellow setting. It has thirty petals and is sweetly perfumed. Growth is upright and the leaves firm and glossy. Mr. John Schloen, Ellesmere Nurseries, tells me that during this past summer (1966) the plant has borne many flowers and has stood up well under the intense heat in their gardens. He predicts that it should winter well.

When the Ellesmere Nurseries were starting in the rose growing field, Mrs. Marshall, one of their first customers, supplied them with buds from her own garden. In naming a rose for Nina Marshall, Mr. Schloen has expressed in a tangible way the sentiments of friends and rose lovers. Mrs. Marshall has many gifts; among her greatest are the generous giving of her time and the sharing of her talents.

We all love a pretty girl — under the rose.

ISAAC BICKERSTAFFE

The Problem of Rose Classification

Dr. Griffith J. Buck

Department of Horticulture, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

The rose has been the despair of taxonomists since the beginning of the science of plant classification. The genus is large and possesses many members which vary widely in their relationship to each other. Further, the members of the genus *Rosa* are prone to interhybridize with each other to produce progeny with varying degrees of resemblance to either parent. The difficulty of classifying the wild (species) roses has been increased by the tendency to introduce into cultivation only the superior forms, usually with double flowers.

If the wild roses pose a difficult problem in classification to the taxonomist, classification of the cultivated roses is every bit as difficult. This should come as no surprise, for no other group of plants provides as wide a range of plant, flowering and bloom traits; its closest competitor being the orchid which must divide its glories among several genera.

Much of the difficulty in classifying garden rose cultivars lies in their inherent variability in response to climate and soils and the resultant loss or stimulation of vigor. Neither can the effect of the understock on vigor be discounted. A vigorous plant will have flowering characteristics quite different from one weakened by poor culture, the vagaries of climate or a poor root system. The vigor promoting effect of the understock is considered important enough that many rose testing programs require information on the understock used be supplied before a rose begins its test period. Also, the method of propagation can influence the growth habit of the plant. The example that comes to mind concerns the old rose 'Magnafrano' which, on its own roots, is a typical hybrid tea; when budded, it becomes a vigorous pillar rose. The effects of climatic conditions and cultural variations are clearly evident in the variance in the reports of a given rose cultivar's performance in the Proof of the Pudding. The cluster-

flowering trait in some of the contemporary floribunda roses is more pronounced on plants which are permitted by climate or intent to grow to large proportions. On those with reduced vigor the general effect is to diminish the cluster size to the minimum.

Another factor relating to garden rose classification is that of ancestry. For many years it was assumed that the basis for the development of garden roses were species roses, the naturally occurring wild roses, native to Europe, Asia Minor and China: *Rosa gallica, R. damascena, R. centifolia, R. alba, R. chinsensis* and *R. odorata.* It has only been within comparatively recent years that cytologists have given us a solid basis for erecting the evolution of contemporary rose cultivars. Miss Wylie's excellent review of the evolution and development of garden roses** should be required reading for all rose growers.

One might wonder, then, in view of these difficulties, why bother with classification at all. Is a system of classification for garden roses necessary? Who will benefit from it?

Everyone working with roses — the gardener, nurseryman, plant breeder, exhibitor — benefits. The benefits come through providing a uniform basis for understanding the salient forms into which garden roses have evolved. *Modern Roses V* cataloged 7,562 cultivars of roses exclusive of species, in 1958. *Modern Roses VI* has appeared since that date and the numbers of cultivars continue to climb. How could one work meaningfully with numbers of rose cultivars of this magnitude? The principle of "divide and conquer" applies happily in this instance. By devising a system of pigeonholes in which rose cultivars with similar traits can be placed, the mass of material can be reduced to workable units. The basis for these subunits can be almost anything the classifier desires; i.e. use, parentage, flowering habit, etc. The most successful classification systems are those with a sufficient number of groups to encompass the variations within the group of plants being classified.

Roses were a relatively unsophisticated plant group until about the second decade of this century. By this time the number of rose cultivars had proliferated outrageously; but even so, it was possible for the amateur to recognize a rose by examining its stem, leaves and inflorescence. This ability to recognize a rose was of value because each

**See either *Journal, Royal Horticultural Society,* Vol. 79, part 12, 1954; Vol. 80, parts 1 and 2, 1955 or *American Rose Magazine,* November, 1955 to April, 1956.

of the types had identifying characteristics which justified a particular method of culture. It is significant, too, that the cultivars of roses could be fairly easily linked with a parent botanical species or hybrid species group.

The difficulty of grouping roses by means of botanical characteristics did not develop overnight. It began to be evident with the rise of the hybrid perpetuals and the teas.

In an attempt to reduce the hybrid perpetuals to some sort of order, the "family system" was introduced. Thus, we had the 'Baronne Prevost' family of hybrid perpetuals, the 'General Jacqueminot' family, the 'La Reine' family, etc. In the tea roses there were two distinct types: the semi-double, small-flowered type of which 'Safrano' is typical; and the substantial, very double flower typical of 'Maman Cochet' and 'Etoile de Lyon'. There was no attempt to align tea rose cultivars into one or the other types. Apparently growers of tea roses knew the floral characteristics of each cultivar. Toward the end of the nineteenth century the development of breeding techniques, increasing knowledge of the potentials of plant breeding and the ever-present desire to improve the qualities of garden roses began to be evident, and the hybrid teas made their appearance. During the next half-century many rose groups were to appear and either be absorbed into older groups, remain viable for a time and disappear, or lay the foundation for further development. This was the period of the pernetiana, the lambertiana, Pemberton's and Thomas' hybrid musks, the polyantha and tea-polyantha, the rise of the *multiflora* and *wichuraiana* ramblers and climbers. Truly a time of ferment.

"The mixture of strains having become accentuated in the thousands of crossings which have been made, it is no longer possible to classify roses on a basis of their botanical affiliations.

"Nowadays, there are all manner of intermediate forms between the various strains of roses and their characters are so intermixed that they constitute a kind of 'garden rose' (*Rosa* x *hortensis*) rather like the garden gladioli which also combine in their heritage a whole series of botanical species which it is impossible to discern and trace in their new forms.

"Since the old roses, those in which one could see the essential traits of the parent strain, no longer exist in the trade, or rarely, and are in fact only seldom to be found in any country, it is no longer necessary to have in commercial catalogs any classification which claims to

be botanical. The question of the classification of garden roses is reduced to establishing functional series and, actually, the question could never have been posed if rose growers had not given certain categories improper designations which add to the confusion and which should be suppressed without delay. A good example of this confusion is found in the two appellations 'dwarf roses' and 'miniature roses.' Obviously, the initiated know that the miniature rose is truly dwarf, praticularly when it is young, and that the dwarf rose is not, being on the contrary a normal rose forming a bush which is generally about 40 inches in height. But what an enigma for the amateur who is aided only by his good sense!" (Andre LeRoy, "The Classification of Roses," 1962, *National Rose Annual.*)

The current system used in classifying garden roses has evolved slowly over the past century. Little has been done in a systematic way to bring it abreast of contemporary rose development. Instead there has occurred a class deletion here, an addition elsewhere, with little attention being given to the effect on the over-all system. The would-be classifier is truly fool-hardy who would attempt to discard abruptly a system, even though it is breaking down because of being out-of-step with the development of the flower, which does have meaning to gardeners and nurserymen. Rather, there should be an over-all review of the system in current use, and an analysis of its strengths and weaknesses before any change is made. Also, an attempt must be made to retain that which is relevant and meaningful to provide a transition to any innovation considered essential.

The names of rose classes have been evolved in haphazard, poorly co-ordinated ways. Some imply outdated or unrealistic lines of descent; others make use of Latin terms which do not describe adequately the salient characteristics; or are, at best, ambiguous. Nonetheless, in spite of their shortcomings, the names of our rose classes do have meaning to the lay public. It would be unwise to discard them at this time. At some future date the institution of rose class names with numerical or abstract bases may be desirable. If this should come about, it must be admitted that replacing those class names with which most rose growers have grown up and which fill the literature will remove much of the romance and feeling for continuity from gardening.

Arranging Roses in the Home Garden

Theo Mayer, *Editor*

THE average grower who plans a new rose bed probably takes adequate pains with its location and with the preparation of the soil. When it comes, however, to the selection and arrangement of varieties to fill that bed, he often shows lamentable lack of judgment and foresight. If his bed was designed to accommodate twenty-four bushes, he will consult his catalogues and order one each of two dozen different varieties, which he will then plant haphazardly with a "hope-for-the-best" attitude. He will obtain bloom and colour for his pains, but the overall effect will be harsh and leave much to be desired. Such a rose bed will resemble a chorus line where all the girls are attired in costumes of different hue and texture, and where they are strung out willy nilly without any account being taken of the different heights. Beautiful girls they may be, and well worth an ogle, but theirs will never be the acclaim accorded to the Rockettes, whose on-stage appearances and routines are meticulously planned and co-ordinated. The following paragraphs contain a few suggestions, which, it is hoped, will enable the small grower to achieve something approaching the "Rockette" effect in his rose garden.

Ideally, roses look their best when mass planted in individual beds of twenty or more bushes of one variety. Municipal rose gardens do this and the results are wonderful to behold. Of course, the space available to the small home gardener makes such arrangements all but impossible. While he could conceivably, having decided to grow eighty hybrid teas, lay out four beds each to accommodate twenty bushes of a particular variety, such a planting would spoil much of the fun of growing roses: most of the fine modern introductions, with their wonderful colour and form, would be absent from his garden. But it is still possible to grow quite a number of varieties and yet get a mass effect by the use of a compromise method which has worked to

advantage in my garden. This involves not the planting of single hybrid teas, but rather the grouping of varieties in fours in the form of a square. Thus a bed of thirty-two hybrid teas would contain eight different varieties. The overall appearance of such an arrangement is much more striking than that achieved by the planting of a large number of single specimens. The square arrangement is not mandatory, of course; many other groupings are possible. For example, bushes can be arranged in threes in the form of a triangle, or in fives in the form of a pentagon, in each case the apex representing the bush in front of the bed closest to the lawn, walk, etc. Even arranging varieties in twos, one behind the other, is preferable to a stringy line of singles. Depending on their habit and vigour, bushes should be planted eighteen inches to two feet apart. Try this grouping of bushes in your hybrid tea beds; the effect will surprise and please you. A note of caution here: while grandifloras can generally be mixed with hybrid teas, floribundas should not be. They should be planted in separate beds and their uses will be discussed later.

The groups in the hybrid tea beds should be positioned according to height; that is the tallest growers, such as Pink Peace, should be in the middle of the bed, the lowest ones (e.g. The Doctor) at the ends, and those of medium height in intermediate spots. While catalogues and rose books will often indicate the height that a certain bush should attain, they are not always reliable guides; it is better that the gardener view the types he wants to grow the previous season at a friend's or nurseryman's. In this way he will be able to visualize his rose bed in advance, and this planning will give much greater satisfaction than a helter skelter arrangement.

Arrangement by colours is to a large degree subjective (beauty, after all, is in the eye of the beholder), so that no absolute criteria can be given. However, a few guidelines can be laid down, and these, if followed, should improve the aesthetic appeal of the plantings. In general, adjacent groups should contrast in colour and not blend. Two reds, such as Ena Harkness and Konrad Adenauer, should not be placed side by side; some strongly contrasting colour (e.g. the yellow King's Ransom) next to a red makes for a sparkling display. Whites, such as Matterhorn and Virgo, can be used almost anywhere, and are particularly valuable for separating two groups of a similar colour. The new mauve shades, such as Sterling Silver or Simone, are interesting but show to best advantage when placed next to strong dark

colours; they appear washed out if planted adjacent to the lighter pink shades.

As recommended previously, floribundas should not be planted in hybrid tea beds. However, the grower will find many uses for these colourful roses. Planted in narrow beds along the foundation of a house, or beside a walk, fence or driveway, they can afford a wonderful display. A small group of them, placed in an arc, can be ideal to divide two hybrid tea beds set at right angles to each other. The ingenuity of the individual grower will suggest many other uses for this class of roses. I have found floribundas particularly effective when planted in a line beside walks or fences. Only one variety — and this must be stressed — should be used in one location; don't mix your floribundas. Fifteen Pinocchio, all of uniform height, arranged in a line beside your walk, will give a much better display than fifteen different floribundas, of different height and habit. Grandifloras may be grouped in beds with hybrid teas, or they may be employed in the same manner as floribundas. A tall grower such as Queen Elizabeth is excellent to cover a fence. I have used it for this purpose, and have also planted twelve of them in a line beside my driveway to good effect.

Other types of roses can also play a part in the home owner's garden. Climbers can be used on the walls of the house or to cover fences, while a standard placed in a corner, or in the center of a hybrid tea bed, etc., will add variety to the overall scheme. Climbers and standards are, of course, troublesome to protect for winter, so that any large-scale planting of these types is not recommended in the colder areas of Canada. Shrub roses, such as Hansa, Blanc Double de Coubert, or some of the newer Kordes' creations, can be planted as specimens or employed to form hedges. Miniatures are most effective in window boxes or in the rock garden.

As to the choice of specific varieties for the various beds, there are dozens of excellent ones available, and the grower's personal tastes will dictate his selection. Catalogues are helpful but they should always be read with a most critical eye. It is better to visit various rose gardens where most varieties can be seen and evaluated. A small area of the garden — I have such a spot behind a line of floribundas — can be set aside to try out single specimens of some of the new introductions that appear each year. Another point should be made here: don't be shy to get rid of and replace with something else any variety that does not perform well. The few dollars involved will be well

spent. In short, keep your garden up to date; change it occasionally by removing any weak or unattractive sisters.

So, then, when choosing and arranging bushes in your rose garden, plan in advance, and plan carefully. You'll be glad that you did.

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

THOMAS MOORE

The Rose in Sunny Queensland

Hugh Graham, *President*

National Rose Society of Queensland

If you peruse the map of Australia you cannot help but notice one very large State which occupies the whole of the north-eastern corner of the Continent. This is the State of Queensland. It is the second largest State in the Commonwealth, and one of the richest and most beautiful.

Should you look more closely at your atlas you will see that over half of Queensland lies north of the Tropic of Capricorn. The remainder lies within the temperate zone. You will also observe that Queensland has a very long coastline — over 3,000 miles of it, in fact. Because of their proximity to the sea, many parts of Queensland are much cooler than might otherwise be expected from its tropical/subtropical location.

This means that Queensland has a healthy climate in which people can live in much more comfort than is usual in tropical/subtropical countries. We are fortunate to live in a country where, even in the southern part of the State, the winter is short and pleasantly warm — temperatures rarely drop below 60° F., except for early winter mornings, and daytime temperatures are usually in the seventies or higher, even in midwinter. The summers are hot and humid along the coast, averaging 80° to 86° in January.

Rainfall in all regions is usually confined to the four summer months from December to March. The rest of the year has a sparsity of rainfall, our warm dry winters being one of Queensland's great attractions.

What, then, of rose growing in this land with a "glass-house type of climate", so different from the climes where the rose had its origin? It is, indeed, a perennial in Queensland and, as such, its cultivation is directed to produce blooms at all times.

The rose can be safely planted here in Queensland for about 26 weeks in the year, but I personally favour the time between mid-May

and the end of August — approximately 15 weeks. Bushes planted in August should give their first blooms in early October, and their general growth should be fairly rapid. Unless the variety has a spreading habit in development, it is not unusual for our plants to grow to 6 feet in the first twelve months.

General pruning is also timed for the last weeks of July or the early part of August. However, bushes can be producing blooms of very good quality at this time, and it is a common sight to see, in our members' gardens, bushes pruned to a stage where one or more longer canes remain untouched because of an exhibition bloom, or a nice fat bud in early stage of development, crowning the top. The exhibitor is cautious not to waste blooms that could be prize-winners at the monthly shows. Of course, when these blooms are picked the pruning of the bush in then completed.

The rose blooming cycle, as everywhere, begins with the Spring flush which usually occurs the last week in September or the first week in October — the N.R.S.Q. Open Spring Show is always held on the first Saturday of October. Members of our Society endeavour to prune to meet this target date with their top Spring flush — a period of 9 to 10 weeks seems to be as close as one can gauge to achieve this goal.

The Spring flush is heavy, although possibly not as dense as those of the colder lands of Canada, England and the extreme southern parts of our own Australia. Nevertheless, our bushes present a further flush in roughly eight weeks, to be followed by other successive flushes at approximately the same intervals. Whilst these flushes more or less occur at these regular intervals, our rose gardens are never without colour between times. Admittedly the blooms are generally smaller in the hotter months of December to February, but there are several varieties, such as Montezuma, Mascotte, Chrysler Imperial, etc., which give of their best at these times.

Because of the prolonged blooming season, the feeding of our roses is somewhat different from the fertilizing methods adopted in other lands. It would seem that, in our warm temperate land, an abundance of watering, complemented with feeding at six-weekly intervals, is essential to obtain the continuous blooming we associate with roses in Queensland.

Our feeding programme encompasses the use of both organic and inorganic fertilizers — one is not adequate on its own. Most

growers would give two applications of animal manure a year, usually August and March. This is then supplemented with the regular dosages of Nitro-phosca or other well-balanced rose mixtures marketed by our Chemical Fertilizer Companies.

Mulching is an important aspect in the growing of roses in our warm land. The usual forms used by the roseman are straw, coffee grounds, pine needles, leather grinding, or lawn clippings. Copious application of these mulches (usually 4 to 6 inches spread completely over the rose beds) keeps the soil moist and cool in our longer warm days, and yet relatively warm in our short winter. Of course, if it were not for the constant use of mulch our weeding labours would be immense.

In Queensland the rose is besieged by the enemies it encounters in most countries. The chief diseases that have to be constantly kept at bay are Mildew, Blackspot and Scale. Mildew is the most prevalent and appears at any time of the year. Blackspot invariably appears with the late Spring and Summer. This is due principally to the normal weather pattern — thunderstorms in the late afternoons of November and December, followed by our "wet" season from January to March, precipitate ideal conditions for Blackspot infestations.

The Spring is also heralded with the arrival of the pest population. Aphids, loopers, beetles of many forms, would soon turn the rose gardens into a skeleton maze if regular spraying is not performed. Our most persistent and difficult 'antagonist', however, is the red spider mite. His habitat is on the underside of the leaves and, unfortunately, our chemists have not produced a systemic spray to eradicate this interloper. Rogor 40 and Meta-Systox, once effective on the Queensland red spider, are now useless against him. The contact sprays, Kelthane and Tedion, do kill, but to spray the underside of the leaves of our rose bushes is much more arduous work than carrying out normal spraying.

However, these trials of disease and pests pale into insignificance when one reaps the rewards of his labours — a rose garden in continuous bloom. Certain varieties are much quicker to repeat their flushes than others. El Capitan and Roundelay are exceptionally profuse, and under normal circumstances barely seven weeks elapse between flushes. Mascotte is a real favourite for its potential as a dual purpose rose — exhibition and decorative. It also repeats itself in the short space of seven weeks. Columbus Queen, Queen Elizabeth,

Tiffany, Christian Dior, Confidence and Peace are slower to produce their follow-on flushes, taking approximately eight weeks.

Over the years experience has demonstrated that, with a few exceptions, roses with 30 petals or more are the best suited to our warm sunny conditions. Varieties which our rosarian friends of cooler parts report do not hold very well in their gardens, are sure to be fleeting in our neck of the woods. Ernest H. Morse is a recent example of this. Here in Queensland we have found that the roses which do well or have been propagated in Southern California also grow well for us, and appear to require a shorter time to become acclimatized to our conditions.

The growing of roses in Queensland in the 140 years since our earliest settlement has not captivated the minds and hearts of our fellow citizens as much as other hobbies. This, the true rosarian claims, is due to the mistakes in the techniques adopted by our forefathers to grow roses in this land where conditions have proved to be so different from their homelands.

Naturally, our early settlers, who brought the love of roses with them to their new land, also brought the methods of culture known to them in their homelands. Amazingly the rose still grew — unfortunately not as well as they had known roses to grow. Thus, the fallacy was born that roses grow only in cool to cold areas.

The National Rose Society of Queensland is still fighting this heresy and is constantly endeavouring to preach and teach the true story of how to grow roses in a tropical/sub-tropical land. I hope I would not be misjudged as being boastful or egotistic when I claim that the N.R.S.Q. is the only Society in the world that conducts ten shows a year, for it is a fact that every meeting of our group (March to December each year) is a Rose Show. This, I am confident, is responsible for the large monthly attendances at our Shows (approximately 160).

However, we of the N.R.S.Q. realize the real challenge which is ours — to convince our fellow countrymen of the joys and pleasure that can be theirs in a rose garden. Despite the splendid results of our labours to date, the call of our sun-drenched beaches and the enervating effect of our 'lotos-type' weather will remain our greatest obstacles.

Progress in Hardy Everblooming Roses

Percy H. Wright

Saskatoon, Sask.

It wasn't too long ago that a writer in one of the American Rose Society's publications stated categorically that the combination of hardiness and everblooming in rose plants was impossible, and that the search for it was futile. At the time this article was written, varieties which possessed the combination were already in existence.

The roses which have combined hardiness with everblooming are mostly rugosa hybrids. Of all the northern species which are capable of transmitting hardiness to their progeny, rugosa exhibits the most remarkable ability to do so without loss of fall bloom in the hybrids. It is possible that suffulta may be an exception to this statement.

As Dr. W. Van Fleet pointed out in an American Rose Annual published before 1920, rugosa reveals certain highly dominant characters which are the price paid for the combination of hardiness and everblooming, particularly short and weak flower stems and excessive thorniness. Even after rugosa has had repeated infusions of the genes of other tender roses, to the point that practically all gain of hardiness is forfeit, these undesirable features persist to some extent. Dr. Van Fleet was of the opinion that the breeding of Rugosa Hybrids had at that time reached a cul-de-sac definite enough to suggest that some other approach should be attempted.

Since 1920, hybrids between Hybrid Teas and numerous species roses other than rugosa have been made, and from the crosses much experience has been gained. In general it has been found that the genes of these other species do not result in the transmission of so many undesirable features as the genes of rugosa do, but that they dominate the hybrids much more as regards June blooming. In

other words, the combination which is really sought is threefold, hardiness, everblooming, and a large number of good qualities. Naturally, a triple combination is much harder to achieve than a double one — especially when the third one is itself far from simple.

How do the Rugosa Hybrids, or some of the more remarkable ones among them, manage to achieve the combination of hardiness and everblooming which was assumed to be impossible? In seeking an answer to this intriguing question, let's look at the well known rugosas Hansa, Mrs. Anthony Waterer, and Kamschatica, all rather similar and all remarkably hardy.

The secret of the combination appears to be in the ability of these varieties to use the first light frosts of autumn as warnings to harden up their tissues for the much deeper freezes to come. June-blooming roses do it by ceasing to grow and produce blossoms and new wood as fall approaches, but the everblooming roses are automatically denied this "normal" method of attaining dormancy.

One year in the early 1950s, when the writer lived near Carrot River in northeastern Saskatchewan, warm weather persisted to October 15, and Hansa plants were in full bloom and actively producing buds at that date. Then the winds changed direction, and the winter descended all in one foul blow. That year the Hansa roses were killed to within an inch or two of the ground, and many other roses normally hardy were injured also.

The prairie tetraploid species, suffulta, easier to blend with Hybrid Teas to produce fertile or partly fertile hybrids than rugosa just because it is a tetraploid, has recently been used in crosses with both Hybrid Teas and Floribundas, crosses which seem to be easy enough to achieve if suffulta is used as the pollen parent. One of the most interesting of the Suffulta Hybrids, Assiniboine, was originated when H. Marshall of the Brandon Experimental Farm put pollen of suffulta on the pistils of Donald Prior. Assiniboine is of very different character from the rugosa hybrids, and better in several important characters. It is, however, less hardy than Hansa. When moisture is sufficient, it re-blooms profusely in August, at least in the latitude of northern Saskatchewan. Since its male parent Donald Prior is only a semidouble, Assiniboine is semidouble too. This defect will almost certainly be remedied in future breeding.

The species suffulta is really a remarkable one, since in its natural and unimproved state it too combines hardiness with fall

blooming. Its use in making hybrids with Floribundas and Hybrid Teas is too recent to say definitely what its limitations are likely to be. However, the reduced hardiness of the first-generation hybrids is pronounced enough as to suggest that second-generation hybrids (three-quarters tender rose and one-quarter suffulta) will not be nearly hardy enough for the climate of the prairie provinces, although it may be enough to bring joy to rose growers in climates where winters are only a little too severe for Hybrid Teas.

This assumption suggests that, as far as the colder areas of Canada are concerned, further Suffulta Hybrids will have to have at least as strong an infusion of suffulta genes as Assiniboine itself, even though they may be segregates in the second generation.

But what possibilities remain for the use of rugosa in the breeding of hardy everblooming roses? It would appear that if Rosa rugosa is first crossed with Rosa blanda, and then this hybrid is bred to Hybrid Teas of Floribundas, the dominance of rugosa's weak bud-stems and excessive thorniness is broken much more effectively than if repeated infusions are made with the tender roses to a similar degree of loss of hardiness.

The rose Therese Bugnet, which most of us regard as a Blanda Hybrid rather than a Rugosa Hybrid, is an example of the truth of the foregoing assertion. Its percentage of rugosa, however, is substantial, and it is to the rugosa element in its make-up that the fall blooming habit of the variety is due. The limited number of seedlings of Therese Bugnet raised to date suggests that the combination of good features achieved in it was due to an extremely rare and felicitous segregation, but this is no reason, of course, why the line should not be followed much further.

He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart.

DEAN HOLE

The Aphids and Their Control

Orville E. Bowles

Leaside, Ontario

Everyone who has grown garden roses will be quite well acquainted with aphids, the colony-living, small sucking insects also known as green flies or plant lice. They have very complex life histories and are amongst the most injurious, the most puzzling, and as we shall see the most interesting insects.

There are hundreds of known species making up the family *Aphididae* and while there are wide variations in the life cycles there is quite a definite pattern to their behavior. Several species prey on both cultivated and wild roses but the most common species found on the garden rose is *Macrosiphum rosae(L)*, more commonly known as the rose aphid. This is a serious pest distorting and stunting foliage and flower buds; the rose leaves are often so distorted and curled that they are unable to function properly. A serious infestation can withdraw so much sap that the vigor of the bush is seriously affected and premature leaf fall may occur. Such bushes are frequently susceptible to winterkill.

They are of the widely distributed order *Hemiptera*, sub-order *Homoptera*, having mouthparts capable of piercing the tissues of plants and extricating sap. Instead of jaws they have a piercing and sucking beak which can be thrust deep into the tissues of a leaf or stem. There are two canals in the beak and through one a liquid secretion from the salivary glands of the head is injected into the plant, perhaps breaking down the tissue. Through the other the sap is drawn into the mouth and stomach.

The aphid is a soft-bodied insect, minute and delicate with a small head, six legs, a large abdomen and conspicuously long antennae. The body might be described as pear shaped. Also conspicuous are two black cornicles or honey tubes extending rearwards from the abdomen. The wingless female is usually green or pinkish with a yellowish-green tail; the winged members, green or reddish in color,

have four wings which when at rest are folded roof-like over the body.

In the preparation of this digest the writer has studied many of the reports of scientists who have done extensive research on the various species of aphids but there always seemed to be a lack of definite information as to the use and purpose of the cornicles. In requesting further information from the Department of Zoology, University of Guelph, we were grateful to receive the following report.

"Some species of aphids lack cornicles and in others they are reduced in size. The question of function has not been definitely established in all cases but the generally accepted hypothesis is that glandular secretions exude from the cornicles under certain circumstances. The secretions (wax-like) may offer some protection from predatory or parasitic insects or other enemies or in other cases form a thread-like tangle or covering over their bodies which may provide some protection both from the elements and from enemies.

"Honeydew is the sweet fluid secreted or excreted through the anus or terminal portion of the alimentary canal. At one time it was thought that the cornicles produced the honeydew but Horvath (1904) was the first to observe otherwise."

While they are practically defenseless they seem to defy extermination due to their terrific rate of reproduction and the fact that a good deal of their life cycle is spent on weeds, wild growth and other uncultivated vegetation where they are not molested except by their predators.

The aphid is probably best known for the secretion of this honeydew, the sticky liquid that hardens with a shiny surface as it exudes from the anus — not the cornicles as already pointed out — and is fed upon by ants, bees and other insects. It contains various carbohydrates such as cane, fruit and malt sugars, amongst others. Several theories have been advanced to account for this copious secretion and one is that the sap sucked up by the aphids is rich in sugars but poor in albumen and in order to obtain enough of the latter an over sufficiency of sugars is taken in and the surplus secreted. This secretion provides a medium favorable to the growth of non-parasitic fungi known as sooty-moulds. The presence of this soot-like deposit on the foliage and shoots is unsightly and hinders the normal functions — assimilation and respiration — of the leaf.

A common fault among rose growers is excessive feeding

whereby the bushes are supplied with large amounts of nitrogenous matter without the balancing and moderating effects of phosphorous and potash. This encourages the production of soft, sappy growth which is favored by these sap sucking insects.

Virus diseases may be transmitted from one plant to another by aphids which insert their needle-like mouth parts into tissues of an infected plant and suck up the sap. When they subsequently feed on other plants they infect the tissues with the virus. A great deal of harm has been done to field crops through infection spread in this manner but fortunately diseases common to the rose do not appear to be transmitted in this manner.

LIFE CYCLE

In early spring when we are pruning our rose bushes if we have sharp eyes, or use a magnifying glass, we are likely to find a number of shiny, black specks about the base of the buds. Each little speck is oval and to the touch are firm but elastic. These are aphid eggs and each tiny capsule contains a young aphid. The egg was deposited last fall by a female aphid and its living contents have remained alive since then although fully exposed to the severity of winter. The date of hatching will depend on the weather and will vary according to the temperature but most will hatch during April-May. The final development of the aphid embryo keeps pace with the development of the rose buds and since both are controlled by the same weather conditions the young aphid on hatching finds itself conveniently handy to the opening buds and the delicate new leaves upon which the bush depends for a proper start of its spring growth.

The full-grown insects of this first generation (Fundatrices), those produced from the winter eggs, are entirely wingless and they are all females. This state of affairs in no wise hinders the multiplication of the species for these remarkable females are able to produce offspring, a faculty known as *parthenogenesis*, and furthermore they do not lay eggs but give birth to active young. This process is known as *viviparity*, and since these original females (Fundatrices) are destined to give rise to a long line of summer generations, frequently reaching up to fourteen, they are known as *stem mothers*.

The *stem mothers* begin giving birth to young about twenty-four hours after reaching maturity and any one of the mothers, during the course of her life of from ten to thirty days, may produce an average family or fifty or more daughters for all her offspring are

females too. These *stem mothers* may give birth to a dozen or more young in the course of twenty-four hours, so that the mother is quickly surrounded by a little flock of young aphids.

When these daughters grow up most of them will be wingless (Fundatrigeniae) but others will have well developed wings capable of flight (Migrantes). While this insect is not much of a flyer the rising wind currents frequently carry it up for a mile or so in the sky and as far as fifty miles. In the evening the rising currents subside and the aphids gradually descend. Both the winged and the wingless individuals of this second generation are also *parthenogenetic* and they give birth to a third generation (Alienicolae) like themselves, including wingless, half-winged, and fully-winged forms but with a greater proportion of the latter.

From now on there follows a large number of such generations continuing through the season, the winged forms flying from one bush to another and founding new colonies.

Most species of aphids, including *Macrosiphum rosae(L)*, migrate in early summer from their primary hosts — usually of a woody nature e.g. rose bushes, other shrubs and trees — to secondary summer food plants which are usually succulent annual and herbaceous vegetation, both cultivated and wild growth.

During the early part of the summer the rate of production rapidly increases in the aphid colonies and individuals of the summer generations sometimes give birth to young a week after they themselves were born. In the fall, however, the period of growth is lengthened and the families drop off in size until the last females of the season produce a scant half half dozen young each, though they may live to a much greater age than do the summer individuals.

All through the summer the colonies have consisted exclusively of virgin females, winged and wingless, that give birth to virgin females in ever increasing numbers. When summer's warmth gives way to the chills of autumn, and the food supply begins to fail as the sap in the herbaceous summer food plants starts to diminish, the birth rate slackens and falls off steadily until extermination seems to threaten. And then, once more, we see the miracle of instinct or direction. A weed or other herbaceous growth, which will be cut down with the advent of frost and winter snows, is no fit place for the storage of winter eggs so the remaining winged females (Sexuparae) now return to the primary woody-natured hosts.

Another interesting occurrence takes place and the next generations born on these primary host plants are sexual (Sexuales) composed of both females and males. The females are wingless and differ from their virgin mothers and grandmothers in being of a darker green color and in having a broader pear-shaped body. The males are winged and much smaller and their color is yellowish brown or brownish green. Soon the females begin to produce, not active young but eggs which are deposited in crevices where the bark is rough usually close to dormant buds. The eggs are mostly laid in October and are at first a pale straw color but soon become shiny black. There are not many of them as each female lays only from one to a dozen, but it is these eggs that are to remain on the bushes through the winter, that produce the *stem mothers* of the following spring and thus start another cycle of aphid life, repeating that which has just closed.

The production of sexual forms in the fall in temperate climates seems to have a direct relation to the lower temperatures. In the tropics the aphid succession continues indefinitely through *parthenogenetic* females and in most tropical species sexual males and females are unknown. In the warmer regions of the southwest coast of the United States species that regularly produce males and females every fall in the east continue without a reversion to the sexual forms.

PREDATORS

In addition to several birds, most notably the sparrows, some seventy predatory and parasitic insects help to keep the aphids in check. Only a few of these will be found around roses bushes and we will take a look at them. The crowded aphid colonies exposed on stems and leaves form the happy hunting ground for many of their enemies. Here are thousands of soft-bodied creatures all herded together and each tethered to one spot by its beak thrust deep into the tissues of the plant, making them particularly vulnerable to their predators. As we have mentioned they are practically defenseless and only their terrific rate of reproduction insures them against extinction.

Foremost among the predators we are likely to see around colonies of aphids on our roses would be the adult Ladybird beetles, especially the species *Adalia bipunctata (L)* known as Two Spot, and their larvae. The adult beetles are quite well known and easily identified but the slate-grey, alligator-shaped larva with reddish-

brown spots are not so well known. It has six legs which enables it to travel much faster than the larva of most beetles. It feeds voraciously and consumes upwards of twenty aphids a day. It is in this larval state that it is most beneficial as a predator although in the adult stage it continues to destroy upwards of a dozen of these insects daily. (See 'Beneficial Insects' Year Book of The Canadian Rose Society 1958.)

Also well known and commonly found around rose bushes are the Hover Flies of the family *Syrphidae*. These flies are given this common name due to their habit of hovering over foliage infested with aphids. The adult flies feed upon the honeydew while the sluglike larvae, without legs, feed ravenously on the young aphids. During the period of feeding and development each larva may consume up to 400 aphids.

Somewhat less known, but still an important predator, are the Lacewing-flies of the family *Chrysopidae* and their larvae which are long bodied and bear very long sickle-shaped mandibles by means of which they seize and drain the body contents of their prey. Owing to these formidable mandibles and the aggressiveness of the larvae in attacking the aphids they are often termed 'aphis-lions'.

These are the most important of the rose aphid predators but in addition to these predaceous creatures that attack and eat them alive the plant lice have other enemies. Probably the most important would be a common wasp-like parasite called *Aphidius*. The female through the use of a long, sharp ovipositor inserts an egg into the body of a living aphid where it hatches and the larva grows to maturity feeding on the juices and tissues of its host. If you look over the aphid infested leaves of your rose bushes you will notice here and there the dried empty straw colored skins of dead aphids that have been skeletonized by these parasites.

Notwithstanding their terrific rate of reproduction the aphid colonies are greatly depleted during a season favorable to the predaceous and parasitic insects that attack them. However, no species is ever annihilated by its enemies, the laws of compensation usually maintain a balance in nature between the procreative and destructive forces.

CONTROL

Despite these natural checks cultivated roses become heavily infested with aphids owing chiefly to the late appearance in the

season of their predatory and parasitic enemies. It is essential therefore to take direct action against these pernicious pests, and to act early in the season before large populations are built up. It is necessary to make continued applications of contact or systemic sprays to control fresh invasions from wild roses, weeds, and from neighboring bushes in those gardens where control measures are not taken by their custodians. The winged individuals are continually moving from bush to bush, and garden to garden, establishing new colonies.

Many of the insects attacking roses have biting and chewing mouthparts and swallow the masticated pieces. For these we use a stomach or internal poison such as DDT for effective control. We have, however, noted that the aphids have piercing and sucking mouthparts and since they do not ingest or swallow any of the surface poison sprayed or dusted on the foliage they have to be controlled by contact or systemic preparations.

Insects breathe differently than the higher animals and possess a series of holes (spiracles) arranged along the sides of the body through which air is taken and distributed throughout the organism in fine tubes in a manner comparable to the distribution of blood through arteries and veins in the higher animals. This specialized form of respiration is an important factor in designing insecticides to control such pests as having sucking mouthparts. Probably our most effective spray in use against aphids is malathion which is absorbed through the respiratory system producing suffocation or paralysis of the nervous system. It may be obtained separately and will be found as an important ingredient in most of the modern patented insecticide preparations. It is one of the safest of our modern insecticides as far as pets, children, and the applicator are concerned. Further, it has no injurious effect on song birds or wild life if directions are followed.

For aphid and other sucking insect control a high percentage of up-to-date rose gardeners have switched to systemic insecticides. These new products are being used as foliar sprays, bark painting, soil drench and granular applications on the ground around the rose bush. Regardless of the form of application, and some lend themselves better to one form than another, the insecticide enters the sap stream of the bush through the absorption of the leaves, bark or roots and is translocated to all parts of the bush; including the tender new growth so favored by the aphid.

The absorbed insecticide is not affected by rain, sunlight or heat and these applications give up to six weeks protection and are of great help and convenience to those gardeners who find weekly spraying all but impossible. When using surface poison or contact sprays we have to be careful not to miss any part of the foliage if our application is to have maximum results. Even with extreme care it is very easy for aphids to be concealed in the folds of the young leaves and not reached by the spray resulting in the build up of a colony in a very short time. This extreme care is not essential when using the systemic preparations.

If possible our rose bushes should be inspected daily; the spent bloom and surplus buds removed and a close examination made for signs of insects or disease. When making such inspections a bottle spray is very handy and effective in preventing colony formations between regular sprayings. The pressurized cans or bombs containing insecticides are very good but in some cases very hard on the young growth.

All forms of application have their supporters. A systemic applied to the soil, or painted on the canes above the soil line, will not affect the beneficial insects we have mentioned. To what extent soil applications may affect the animals in the soil has not been ascertained to any appreciable extent.

Many of these new systemics when used as a foliar spray do have a contact effect similar to malathion up to the time they are absorbed into the bush. For this reason they are no safer to beneficial insects than insecticides of short residual control. However, if a comparison is drawn between the effects of systemic and surface acting insecticides it is very evident that the former are much less likely to cause serious harm to predators, even if there is some initial kill. Since predators do not usually congregate in any numbers on roses until the pest infestations have reached serious proportions, applications of the systemic before or in the early stages of infestation will further minimize the risk of harm being done to the beneficial insects.

Owing to the effect of these contact insecticides on all insects, sap sucking or chewing, as we have noted in the action of malathion, when the applications are made to the foliage and aerial parts of the rose the bushes are cleaned of all insect life, both beneficial and injurious.

Survival

W. Ready

Saskatoon, Sask.

In that one word, survival, is the key to the hopes and expectations of rose enthusiasts here on the Saskatchewan prairie. It is a grouse among the prairie born that 'She's a great next year country'. But even those of us who are living in the cities are close enough to the land by fact and inheritance to take our disappointment with a grunt, a wary glance at the sky and a gentle chiding of the good earth with the toe of a boot.

Most rose cataloguers are honest about their wares and some include hardiness charts and ratings for the roses they sell. The charts inevitably show that as far as most roses are concerned the prairie is a grand country for wheat. Now this does not prevent roses from being grown by the tens of thousands, but it does almost guarantee a lively annual market. When compared to petunias and marigolds, roses as annuals come in the luxury bracket, and if it were not for the rose's beauty and elegance they would sell like snowballs in January.

The sight of a dew-diamonded Ena Harkness in the early morning would make a poet groan for words, but, alas, like most of her gorgeous sisters she is seldom more than a tourist, a summer's guest.

Rose literature is sprinkled with articles on how to keep rose bushes over winter and over a period of time I've tried most of the suggested procedures. The thing that is very puzzling (not to say annoying) is that no matter what system I have used the results were always inconsistent. Out of a dozen bushes prepared following a certain method the survival rate would vary from three to nine bushes with neither rhyme nor reason. One Baccara lived four years and survived three different types of protection before it gave up. I had a short border of China Dolls that were pure joy for three years and in the fourth spring all but one were dead and the lone survivor bloomed beautifully for two more summers. Obviously the temperament of the

country did not suit the temperament of the tender roses. Rugosa type roses are quite common in the area and undoubtedly they will survive almost any sort of rough treatment. Added to this undeniable virtue is the fact that they are often as rough as their treatment. There are Canadian originated roses that overcome the environment and are worthy of keeping. The best I have found to date is Therese Bugnet. She is a delightful semi-double pink which blooms profusely in June and July and maintains enough bloom throughout the season to be interesting and decorative. Usually the last flower in the garden is a Therese. The new wood, which is thorn-free, has a dark red bark that is not only attractive when the foliage is gone but has for me a particular charm when I see it protruding through two feet of snow and know that it is taking no harm.

Although there were suitable hardy roses available I couldn't escape from the notion that there must be a wider range of types that had the gumption to weather our climate. In my reading I kept bumping into references to Moss roses. After digging further into the subject it seemed to me that this comparatively ancient race must have survived some rugged times to arrive on the modern scene. Out came the catalogues and an order for a dozen Moss roses brought the plants to my door in season. I had never seen a Moss rose, but in my ignorance these rather ugly specimens were carefully planted. They grew and after a fashion they bloomed. Their blooms identified them. Moss roses they were not and the few that survived the winter were removed from the bed and their exquisitely thorny bodies fed the bonfire. By the time the 'next year' rolled around I had been having correspondence with R. Harkness & Co. of Hitchin, Herts. It is worthy to note here that this company treated my inquiries and eventual small order with the same consideration one might expect would be shown to a grower ordering 5,000 budded plants. I have ordered roses from both eastern and western Canadian growers, but it has not been my experience to receive plants in such fine condition as those which arrived from Harkness. As alike as peas in a pod, they were budded short on Canina stock and each had a really clean fine root system. The plants themselves were maidens with two or three pencil-like shoots neatly pruned to ten inches. The buds swelled and sent out foliage that left no doubt that this was something different in roses. The leaves and stems have a fragrance all of their own. The Moss rose belongs to the group that does not bloom on new wood, and while the

plants grew sturdily no flowers appeared that first summer. I had decided that if survival was to be tested no pampering would be allowed and except for a scattering of sharp sand around the base no protection was given. The tips of some of the plants appearing through the varying snow drifts during the first winter gave rise to several second thoughts, but the die was cast.

When spring rolled out the green carpet, the situation looked rather bleak. The base area of the plants seemed green and alive, but the tops which were necessary to produce the bloom looked very stiff and dry. My fears were groundless for right to the tip of each shoot the buds turned red and the bushes grew as though refreshed from the long rest. And then came the flowers. Each flower-bud kitten-soft in its light green mossy coat uncurling into a many petaled bloom of the clearest pink. Roses without fragrance are like pearls without lustre. Experts may hold scholarly debate over the exact properties of rose perfume but the Moss rose is not one that you must delve deeply among the petals with your nose to catch an elusive scent. When the branches are arched over with hundreds of flowers a blindfold would not keep you in doubt that you were walking among roses.

Patience is an asset to the gardener and the judgement of the hardiness of the Moss Rose included an exercise of patience. Now after five trying winters I can state that the survival rate for my Moss roses has been one hundred percent. With an absolute minimum protection of sharp sand around the base the bushes have flourished and have bloomed with joyful abundance. I don't know if it is an adaptation to our local conditions but the Moss roses avoid the fault of being eager beavers. It takes more than a couple of warm days and a spring rain to make the Moss roses break into growth. Last spring while the super hardy Therese Bugnet was taking severe punishment to her tender foliage from wind and frost, the Moss roses held tight and waited until the weather settled down before breaking into growth. I make no attempts to push any of my plants and find that the late sleepers do very well.

No rose without a thorn. I have outlined the advantages of the Moss Roses and I could add that they are almost pest-free and seldom visited by the curculio. The only real thorn I have found is that the Canina stock on which they are budded keeps wanting to get into the act and it is necessary to remove the suckering shoots. This is often a tiresome and fiddling task and means some careful digging to get the

sucker off clean at the root. The second thorn exists only in the minds of those who require their roses to be everblooming. How disappointed they must be; since none of the roses I have grown actually fill the bill. Hybrid teas, floribundas and the like bloom in spasms and, while generally one can find some blooms to enjoy from a group, the individual bushes have their rest periods. The Moss roses have a blooming period of from five to six weeks. Starting here about the middle of June and keeping a steady production of bloom until the end of July. The fact that flower production is stopped in favor of producing new growth which has time to ripen is probably a large factor in their survival abilities. Six weeks of beauty and SURVIVAL is a great reward for the little care it takes.

And now that the experiment has proved successful I am thinking of Moss roses in the different colours and wondering how the Bourbons would do.

There is a rose for every taste. Whether we are newly awakened to flowers and delight in the dazzling display of Floribundas, or the most exquisite blooms of the classy Hybrid Tea; or whether our senses have developed still further and embrace the perfect rose of a more refined and delicate age; there is, I repeat, a rose for every taste.

GRAHAM STUART THOMAS

'GOLDGLEAM' (floribunda)
'*Gleaming*' × '*Allgold*'
Raised by E. B. Le Grice
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1965

'CHARM OF PARIS' (floribunda—H.T. type)
Raised by Math. Tantau, Germany
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1965

District Reports

VANCOUVER ISLAND — *Fred Blakeney*

To start this report I must refer back to my report of last year, in which I mentioned the cold snap that descended on us in December, 1964. Well, its effects were felt rather widely this summer in that there was quite a lot of dieback due to partial frosting of the stems. However, the weather here has been very good for roses, and they soon sent out new wood. The highlight of the year as far as roses are concerned is the Annual Flower Show of the Victoria Horticultural Society. There are over 600 members in this Society, and the Summer Show is practically a rose show supplemented by other flowers, fruits and vegetables. In the Rose Division there are 40 classes which are well filled with entries and competition is keen. The standard of roses is high, It is interesting to note that there are no money prizes in the rose division. Ribbons are awarded to the first, second and third place winners, and ten trophies add zest to the competitive spirit which exists in no small degree.

There is one feature about horticultural society shows that I think should be considered by rose societies too, and that is the fact that the shows are put on for the general public to attend. In general the public are interested in other flowers as well as roses, and, such being the case, something of interest to the public should be on show as well as roses. I do not mean that there should be classes for other flowers, but, if at all possible, space around the wall could be rented to commercial people such as florists, nurserymen of all types, garden supply houses, and specialists in African violets, cacti, succulents, etc. Even prefabricated greenhouses and cold frames could be on display. All of these would be of added interest to the public visiting the rose show, and the rent collected would go a long way to paying the rent for the hall in which the show is held. I offer this suggestion because the public attending the Victoria Horticultural Show were greatly interested in these side shows and placed many orders for the various items on display, so much so that commercial men booked space for the following show. In no way did these side shows detract the attention of the public from the roses. In practically every case the roses received the

attention of the public first and then they went around the side shows as a fill-in. I might also add that a Fall Show is held when outdoor chrysanthemums and dahlias are the dominating flowers. Commercial side shows are staged in this show just as in the Summer Show when roses hold the spotlight.

Now to change the subject. The City Council has spent over $1,000,000 on a city block in which the old City Hall is situated. The City Hall, which is of the Queen Victoria era, has been completely modernized and new wings added. All the old buildings in the block have been demolished and others, such as a theatre, have been dressed up. The grounds have been laid out in a very pleasing style with a spectacular fountain in the centre. The whole project was designed to mark Canada's Centennial and is named Centennial Square.

To crown and beautify the whole project a bed of Miss Canada roses has been planted consisting of 125 plants. They were a gift to the city from the Victoria Horticultural Society. The Mayor, Mr. A. W. Toone, officially received the gift from Mrs. Ena McCabe, President of the Society, and Major G. A. Wiggan, Secretary-Treasurer. I had the honour of presenting a bouquet of Miss Canada roses to Mrs. Toone. The Miss Canada roses are giving a very good account of themselves, thanks to the excellent attention given them under the direction of Mr. H. W. Warren, Parks Administrator, in their rightful setting in the place of honour in Victoria's Centennial Square.

VANCOUVER — *(Mrs.) Phyllis Walkinshaw*

1966 — B.C. Centennial Year, a year of celebration and a successful and eventful one for the Vancouver Rose Society, whose emblem is "The Rose". Vancouver is truly a City of Roses, in every garden, large or small, roses bloomed in spite of the weatherman's unpredictable and unseasonable weather from April to the middle of July. These were hazardous months for rose-lovers and unless a rigid spraying routine was followed, Blackspot, Mildew and Pests prevailed. Members that had diseases and pests under control report they sprayed systematically with a combination of an insecticide and fungicide of either Ortho products of Later's products; others with Gardol, Cygon, Phalatan, etc.

Meetings: Owing to demolition of our old meeting place at the Y.W.C.A., we moved in April to the Hall of St. John's (Shaughnessy)

Church, Granville Street at 27th Avenue West. Our Monthly Meeting night was changed from the third Tuesday to the third Monday.

Our Programmes followed timely topics, keyed to assist new members. We had two Parlour Shows — May 16th and September 19th. We travelled via colored slides to England, New Zealand and to local gardens. An illustrated lecture on "Birds in our Gardens" was fascinating and spell-binding. However, the largest meeting in the history of our Society — our Red Letter Meeting — was on June 14th when 142 members of the New Zealand Rose Society, who were returning from the American Rose Society Convention at Portland, attended and took over our meeting. We listened with interest to the well-organized program by their various members. We saw from colored slides the beauties of New Zealand and other scenes of interest. We were astounded at the luxuriant growth; the height of their rose bushes and the size and quality of their blooms. A Meeting we will long remember.

Special Events: The Annual Pruning Demonstration, in Stanley Park Rose Garden, was held two days in March. Experienced pruners from our Society drew crowds around the allotted Rose Beds and added to our Membership.

"Vancouver, City of Roses" was the theme of our 17th Annual Rose Show, June 20th and 21st. The Show was offiicially opened by Vancouver Park Commissioner, Mrs. Grace McCarthy. It was a Rose Show of outstanding merit — a credit to Rose Show Chairman Alex McGregor, Co-chairman Stan McDonald, their committee and to every exhibitor. The competition was keen, the roses never more beautiful and the colors more vivid. 490 entries in the Open Classes and 90 Flower Arrangements displayed in niches. It is not practical, at this time, to relate the names of all the winners, however, I must mention 12-year-old Luke Stockdale. Luke grows and attends to his own roses, can name them all. At our Rose Show his "Gail Borden" was judged The Best Rose in the Show.

Best White — "Frau Karl Druschki"
Best Yellow — "Gold Crown"
Best Red — "Americana"
Best Novice — "Tropicana"
Best Children — "Gail Borden"
Best Floribunda — "Orangeade"
Best Grandiflora — "Pink Parfait"

Most Meritorious Exhibit—"A Basket of Old Fashioned Roses".

One of the most looked forward to events in our Rose Season is our Annual Garden Party. Mabel and Preston Sharpe were our congenial hosts at their beautifully kept Rose Gardens. Watch for the Sharpes in their Rose Garden (in Canada) on TV over CBC during Expo Programmes on Telescope.

A feature of the 1966 Pacific National Exhibition Horticultural Show was the "Miss Canada Rose Display" sponsored by our Society and contributed to by Eddies Nurseries. "Miss Canada" proved to be not only a fragrant Show Rose but one of lasting qualities. "Miss Canada" is a MUST for all our gardens.

Honors: Our member, Bill Purvis, won the coveted award of "The Best Rose" and also "The Best Red Rose" at the C.R.S. Rose Show at Brampton, Ontario, with "Ena Harkness".

At the American Rose Society Annual National and International Rose Show, Portland, Oregon, our Archie Selwood won the International Sweepstake with "First Love" and the Canada Sweepstakes with "Mrs. Sam McGredy".

A Life Membership was presented to Harold Faulkner, one of the original members of our Society, a Past President and a Rose enthusiast from his boyhood days in England.

A happy ending to a successful Rose Year was our Annual Banquet on December 6th and the birth of a daughter, "Loraine", to our President and Mrs. Alex McGregor on December 2nd, 1966. A sister for Craig and the Vancouver Rose Society's first baby born to a President and his wife, "Baby Loraine".

CALGARY—*Mrs. P. H. Bastin and Miss Helen Scarr, Calgary Rose Society*

One can never tell at the beginning of a season what the results will be! A very warm spell in early spring was followed by a sharp, severe cold spell resulting in a heavy loss of previous year bushes. The weather for the remainder of the summer (with the exception of a cold June) was ideal for rose culture, and many outstanding blooms, though of the second blooming, were entered in the rose section of the Calgary Horticultural Show late in August. As we have no opportunity to display the first flowering which occurs in early July in this area, it has been planned to have an exhibition of roses next July.

The Rose Trial Garden, begun in June, 1964, has been extended by the addition of thirty Miss Canada roses. A tea to which the public was invited was held at the garden in late July and the roses were a riot of bloom. New members have joined our Society as a result of their interest in seeing how successfully roses can be grown in Calgary.

The club was saddened this year by the death of a former Director, Charles Crowhurst, a fine gardener and a devoted rose grower.

A Calgary artist will be submitting a painting to be hung at Expo '67. Mrs. Janet Mitchell has been commissioned by the Readers' Digest on behalf of the Rotary Clubs in the Toronto-Montreal areas to do a painting of the John F. Kennedy Rose. At first it was thought the painting could be done from photographs and blooms sent to Calgary from the U.S.A. However, due to plant import restrictions, it was necessary to find a rose growing in this locality. After a thorough search, how proud we were when Miss Marguerite Jacques, one of our members, was found to have the only John F. Kennedy bush in the vicinity. Miss Jacques "watched that bush like a mother hen" and was well rewarded when it provided plenty of roses to work from.

For our centennial project the Society plans to provide a bed of not less than sixty Miss Canada roses in the new Confederation Park now being developed. But how to raise sufficient funds to pay for this project? An opportunity presented itself at the time to participate in a three-day bazaar at one of the major shopping centres. What fun and fellowship was had in getting together the Treasures and Trifles — the articles of home-baking and sewing and the products of the "green thumbs" in the group! Besides raising sufficient funds to launch the project, we were also able to make a substantial donation to the Canadian Mental Health Association.

For some years now one or two of our members have had rose bushes flown in from England, and this past season several others experimented with them and the results were quite pleasing.

Everyone growing Miss Canada roses was impressed by their sturdy growth, their resistance to disease, and their profuse blooming quality.

Because of the unusually long frost-free fall season, the gardens showed magnificent rose blooms as late as mid-October.

To all rose enthusiasts, may we send our best wishes for a most wonderful growing season in our Centennial year.

LETHBRIDGE — *J. K. Wood*

Old Man Winter was very rude to our Queen of Flowers during the 1965-66 winter, with the result that many rose growers are perplexed and very disappointed with their efforts. Despite the usual methods of protection against frost, many experienced growers had losses close to 100 per cent. The winter did not seem particularly severe or protracted, but it is now considered that the damage must have been done when there was very little snow cover. Growers of chrysanthemums were also affected adversely.

There were some notable exceptions to the general rule, and it was evident that plants in well-sheltered locations did not suffer so severely. Another observation is that some of the successful growers used leaves and straw instead of earth for the winter cover.

The surviving plants had the benefit of good spring rains and have bloomed abundantly but, owing to the heavy mortality, it was not possible to carry on the weekly displays in the Paramount Theatre, and the number of rose entries in our annual Horticultural Show was restricted.

Fortunately, there is always "next year" and it is expected that Miss Canada and other blooms will make their contribution in adding distinction to our Centennial Year.

Plans are now being made for rose and iris gardens to be located close to our Nikka Yuko Centennial Garden, which is already a unique tourist attraction.

SASKATCHEWAN — *Mrs. J. Zary, Saskatoon, Sask.*

Without a doubt 1966 has been a great year for tender roses in the Province of Saskatchewan. This was, in my opinion, partly due to the abundance of rain in the spring and the fact that cool weather delayed blooming by at least two weeks.

Due to the severe winter and cold, cold spring, many of the roses spring-killed to just below ground level. Instead of digging them up and throwing them away, as I usually do, I removed the top inch of soil and left them. They began making new growth about the middle of June — in fact the last one made its initial growth in the first week of July. They haven't stopped growing since.

This adds strength to the theory that tender roses should be planted deeply — the union at least 4″ below ground level. Since I

never cover any roses deep planting is the only thing that saved them this year, I believe.

Unless you are prepared to treat tea roses as an annual — that is sustain from 10% to 90% loss each year from winter or spring killing, it is recommended that tender roses be covered in any of the approved methods that have been fully described.

I find that in my garden (the soil is a good loam 18″ deep with lots of humus) only a minimum of fertilizing is required. I fertilize only once each year—usually early in June, using 11-48-0 or 16-20-0 — about a cupful for each plant worked well into the ground all around the plant. Old manure and peat moss is liberally added to the rose garden each year. I plant my roses about 18″ apart — but if I had the room I would allow two feet each way for each rose bush.

A dusting of Rose Dust every ten days appears to control all diseases. Insecticides — (Malathion for aphids and Aramite for red spider) are used only if insects put in their appearance.

The rose garden is kept weed-free and it is important to remove all dead flowers. When roses are cut for floral work, I never remove a longer stem than necessary. The stem should be cut about ¼″ above a five-part leaf. This seems to encourage rapid new growth for subsequent blooms.

The following roses are recommended on the basis of their beauty, cutting value, quantity and quality of bloom and the success and ease of their culture in my garden and those of my friends:

I will first list the floribundas: "Fire King", fiery red, single and the most outstanding color I've ever grown or seen. Non-fading. "Sea Foam", a terrific white, slightly pink before wide open, very double and has bloomed steady for three months. Excellent for cutting. "Fashion", performs wonderfully, a beautiful salmon coral, cuts well. "Ivory Fashion", has all the good qualities of its parent "Fashion", a near white with a brief fragrance, a good rose. "Little Darling", a blend of red, orange and pink, is an excellent and thrifty grower. "Circus", red and yellow, is worth growing. "Moulin Rouge", which is seldom listed, is one of the best for cutting and truly rivals "Garnette", grown for the florist trade. "Golden Slippers", did not perform well for me but in gardens where there was more clay, it seemed happier. "Pink Bountiful" is sweet but not very vigorous for me. "Jiminy Cricket", a good bet, is a rich coral pink. "Pinocchio" and "Red Pinocchio" did well and are delightful. A small floribunda.

In the Grandifloras "Queen Elizabeth" is still a great favourite. This is a truly lovely pink. "Pink Parfait" — ice cream sundae colors of rose pink to coral. This one is a charmer for the ladies. "John S. Armstrong" — a dark red, performed well. "Carrousel" is one of the darkest reds I've ever seen in roses. It is very double and truly a wonderful bloomer. "Masquerade" is listed in the Floribundas but I think rates among the Grandifloras. This one opens yellow, turns coral pink and finally red. A charmer.

In the Hybrid Tea Roses the following have certainly scored high: "Charlotte Armstrong" — dark pink, a tall grower, 50 to 60 petals, always vigorous. "Chicago Peace", a good large pink with yellow base. Has all the wonderful characters of its parent "Peace", a yellow and pink. "Christian Dior" — lush crimson, 50 to 60 petals, a very superior rose which lives up to its very famous name — a formal first. "Confidence" is a little pale (pink) when grown among strong colors, but has beautiful buds. "Crimson Glory" — red, a little weak in the head, some fragrance. "Chrysler Imperial" — a scarlet, a very superior rose in every way. "Mme Henri Guillot" when obtainable is a treat indeed, its color rivaling "Fire King". "New Yorker" — bright red, a good grower in cool, moist weather. Tiffany" — pink, some yellow at base, blooms very freely, long lasting with some fragrance. "White Knight" is #1 choice in white roses for long lasting cut flowers, purity of color and a free bloomer. Large flowers, 50 to 60 petals. This list would be very amiss without the following teas: "El Capitan", clear red, good for cutting, beautiful in bud and open. Five recent additions which are tremendous — "Tropicana", orange-red, gorgeous. "Hawaii"—orange on orange, very exciting, warm color. Both perform well here. "Forty-niner"—a by-color, red and yellow, does not do well in hot weather. "Condesa de Sastago" — same color range and a little more reliable than "Forty-niner". "Golden Masterpiece" is a splendid yellow, even outdoes "King's Ransom" in color. Both are vigorous but "King's Ransom" has a larger flower. "Kordes Perfecta" is a ladies' rose, pink and white, fragrant. "Memoriam", almost a perfect pink, 50 to 60 petals, long pointed buds with a high centre. "Sutter's Gold" — yellow, good in bud only, some fragrance.

"Miss Canada" and "Centennial" I have not grown but reports are favourable. Hope to have more on these next year.

Two roses I would like to mention before closing are dwarf Poly-

anthas. "Gabriel Privat", a bright double pink. "Orange Triumph", double orange. Good growers and bloom profusely.

MANITOBA — *Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, Winnipeg*

HERE in Manitoba we started 1966 in our usual fashion, as far as weather was concerned. We're record-setters! The coldest January since 1875, with temperatures down to —42.9 degrees in Winnipeg, and —60 below in Brochet, north of our city; the coldest mid-February since 1879 (—49 below); a blizzard in early March, with 14″ of snow in one day. Another 9″ snowfall in April prompted an S.O.S. in the "Winnipeg Tribune" — Manitoba's birds are in danger of starving" — and we all rallied around to put out extra feed on top of the snow. Going to the other extreme, we were the hottest city in Canada at the end of June — 93.8 degrees, with humidity 69%. Then there was the Spring flood. Many gardens were flooded, others were buried by the bulldozers throwing up extra dykes at newly-threatened points.

However, the spirit of the horticultural community being what it is, we all rolled up our sleeves and went to work with vigour and enthusiasm. In most areas roses were left covered until mid-May, at least, but we had frosts during the first half of June. Nevertheless, the plants seemed to be in good condition when they were finally uncovered and, in spite of the severe winter, the percentage of loss was normal. Warmer weather later in June brought the roses along rapidly.

Reports indicate that we have had a wonderful season. Production has been very satisfying, and disease does not appear to have been too much of a problem. Pests are always with us to a greater or lesser degree; but the remedy is in our hands — we maintain a regular spraying and/or dusting programme.

Mr. Pfeiffer, of Winnipeg, reports that he used a different type of winter protection for 1965-66: Fine (builders') sand was mounded to a height of about 12″ around the roses. A layer of dry leaves could have been added for extra protection, but a good fall of snow promptly added the finishing touch. Results were encouraging, in spite of the severe winter; there was above-average survival. He notes that, although there were mice in the rose-beds, there had been no chewing below sand level. Sand has been used again this Fall.

This year a large number of new varieties have been brought in from Europe and from Eastern Canada for the Park gardens; local

growers will be able to study the development of the plants and to decide on those which seem most suitable for their own gardens. Mr. Pfeiffer comments particularly on 'Fragrant Cloud' (or 'Duftwolke' in Europe); it is a beautiful rose, long-lasting, and has an outstanding fragrance. 'Vienna Charm' does not like our hot Prairie sun. He mentions several other good varieties, but space does not permit listing them.

Mr. Harvey Sparling, Portage la Prairie, says that the past summer was the best in many years for roses in his area. Although there was a most severe winter, losses were light; he himself had none. Incidentally, his winter protection consists of sawdust and butter boxes; and, of course, he gives his plants a thorough soaking before freeze-up. The show of bloom was exceptionally good from the latter part of June until about the end of July, when there was a period of five weeks without rain. When the rains finally came, the roses went into production again, providing luxuriant bloom until almost the end of October.

Mr. Grindle, Flin Flon, says that in his area the winter was milder than usual, but snow cover was less. They had an average Spring, and there were few casualties. There was an ample rainfall during the summer, and the roses bloomed almost continuously from the beginning of July until the end of the season. He, too, thinks that this was one of the best years for roses.

The Flin Flon Horticultural Society held its Fourth Annual Rose Show in late July. The blooms were of good quality, and it is encouraging to note that there were many new exhibitors. Through F.F.H.S., members had purchased a good number of 'Miss Canada' roses; and the Society also planted some at the Home for Senior Citizens. A small Centennial Park is being made in the town, and visitors will probably find roses blooming there in 1967.

We hear from Mr. Grindle that he visited Horticultural Shows at The Pas and at Dauphin, both north of Winnipeg. At each show there was a very good display of roses, and at Dauphin, particularly, he noted many of the newer varieties on show.

Dr. Mallow, Kamsack, writes that, on account of his health, he has not been able to tend his roses for the past year. They have not been fed, watered or sprayed. As he always pampered his plants to the utmost, they naturally would react more quickly and violently to neglect than would roses which had been "brought up the hard way". He says

that most of them are finished, but he adds a remark that is very important to Prairie rosarians: "The only plants remaining are those on R. canina stock." Thank you, Dr. Mallow, and we hope that you will join us again next year.

In Winnipeg's Red River Exhibition Flower Show in June, we started with a very modest number of rose exhibits; but, by the opening of the third show of the week, the weather had improved and the number of entries had tripled. At the International Flower Show in August we had the largest rose section in the Show's history (11 years). Exhibits were of good quality, and competition was very keen. This is truly an International Show, open to all comers; however, this year our Bronze Medal was won by one of our own C.R.S. members.

We would like to mention here a note which was sent to us by Mr. Cross, of Clearing House fame. He was passing through Winnipeg in August and he says of our International: "Was vastly impressed — the best Flower Show I've seen in years. Some *very* good roses, too." Naturally, we were very happy to hear that.

We held our Annual Outdoor Rose Show in July, and this was well-attended. The entries were numerous and of good quality; and they were judged by Mr. S. Westaway, of the U. of M. Plant Science Department, who is well-known for his TV talks on horticulture. Later, he gave us some helpful advice on exhibiting.

We thank Messrs. Grindle, Pfeiffer, Sparling and Dr. Mallow for their assistance with this report. We unite in sending to all members our good wishes for the coming year. Let us make 1967 the Year of Roses. We hope that 'Miss Canada' will be flourishing in every garden to mark the celebration of Canada's Centennial Year.

LAKEHEAD AREA — *H. C. Westbrook*

THE year 1966 will, I believe, be known as the Year of the Feast of Roses.

After a winter of very heavy snow, spring broke late and growth remained at a standstill. Then in June the weather became a rosarian's delight and lasted all summer. The bushes developed so fast that several growers had the first round nearly completed at the time of the Rose Show in mid-July. Chicago Peace was once again the Rose of the Show.

Throughout the summer and fall there was a continuous display of bloom. The first frost to hit the blooms was on October 12, and it did not seem to do too much damage as far as it concerned roses. It was difficult to single out any blooms as being greatly improved over an average year. However, the lack of many heavy rains did give Eiffel Tower, Royal Highness and Karl Herbst plenty of scope to impress. Sabine, Silver Lining, Tropicana and Gruss and Berlin basked in the warmth to the delight of everyone.

The Feast continued throughout the summer and autumn. It is a rare year in this area when one could pick dozens of blooms in early October, and this was fairly commonplace during 1966.

Insects naturally tried to crash the party. The early nuisance was caterpillars — including some of the dread forest tent caterpillars. Fortunately frosts in the early part of May had killed most of these and so the feared invasion did not materialize. Later a few aphids were seen but were easily ejected. Rust and blackspot were not much in evidence; but mildew was and it was difficult to control. In twenty years of rose growing this was only the third time this writer had seen it. Negligible the first two times, it was vicious the third.

This report was left sitting until an idea occurred for the closing paragraphs. The idea came October 15 in the form of a blinding semi-blizzard. What a mess the bushes were when the storm moved on — crushed, frozen and heavily shrouded in white. To say the least the writer was caught with his roses up. Pruning and winter covering had seemed weeks away. However, now the pruning has to be done and then the earth will have to be heaped on — when the snow is gone. Surely this can not be the beginning of the real winter. If it is only a warning, the bushes will likely pull through as well as ever. They had better.

WINDSOR & DISTRICT — *G. H. Magee*

The 1966 rose season will be remembered by all Windsor district rosarians for our record late frost and for the cold late spring. The winter of 1965-66 was late in arriving and was cold enough to freeze hybrid teas fairly well back to the protective hilling. Some pruned high but the wood was damaged enough to prevent good growth. The bushes were advancing well when around May 10th we had several nights with record low temperatures and a low one morning of 26°.

The soil at Leamington was frozen two inches down. A day or so later the roses were a sad sight with the terminal of each shoot destroyed. Not all gardens received the frost. In both Windsor and Detroit some downtown gardens were hit and others escaped.

Many rose shows were postponed because of the late season. The Greater Windsor Horticultural Society show was held as scheduled on June 11th and 12th. We were glad to welcome Mr. R. G. Whitlock and Mr. J. Burston of London as judges. The show was very small but a few of our city exhibitors had their innings (usually their best bloom is over by show time). Piccadilly was best bloom in show. The next weekend was a better date for rose shows and the Windsor Ambassador Horticultural Society show had quite a few rose entries. The new Metropolitan Detroit Rose Society held its first show also on this date. Much money was spent to achieve a superb first effort. Their members responded with numerous entries and Chrysler Imperial was queen of the show.

My own hybrid teas were not in bloom this weekend so the Canadian Rose Societies' show had to be out for me. After a week of scorching hot weather the Detroit Rose Society held its show, two weeks postponed. This was held at the Livonia Mall and seen by thousands. The Suburban gardeners had things their way at this show and the late date favoured myself and Fred Rogalski. Queen of the show was Papa Meilland and the King was Karl Herbst.

July here was hot and dry and a very good rose bloom gradually withered in the heat. Growth was not too good until in August cooler weather and welcome rains rewarded the grower with a lush second bloom.

September shows in Windsor showed good quality bloom but not very numerous entries. The Detroit Rose Society's fall show was at the Universal City Mall and again had a large number of entries with Chicago Peace Queen of the Show and Swarthmore the King.

In June both Windsor Horticultural Societies held garden tours and during the summer both Detroit Rose Societies did likewise. I enjoyed these tours and noted in particular the absence of disease in the bushes. It was pleasant on the tours to chat with fellow rose enthusiasts and enjoy refreshments in a shady corner.

My report last year was written too early to record the passing away of our very esteemed District Director Emerson Mitchell. This spring by co-operation of the Greater Windsor Horticultural Society

and the Parks Department a memorial garden was planted in the form of a Centennial Emblem at the Huron Lodge, not far from the entrance to the Ambassador Bridge. About 200 of Emerson's bushes formed a nucleus for the planting and the Horticultural Society ordered 100 new floribundas from Europe for late fall planting. The memorial garden will hold about 750 bushes when completed.

Windsor's Jackson Park has had beautiful night lighting added and expert attention had made it quite a show garden. Next spring the Compass Rose Garden will have several thousand rose bushes in bloom to greet tourists. This spring about 1000 roses were planted and about 1600 were ordered from Kordes in Germany for fall planting, to give a good representation of European varieties.

Remember next spring the American Rose Societies' National Convention will be held in Detroit on June 15th and 16th with the show at the J. L. Hudson Co. auditorium. Be sure to come down and tour Windsor's rose gardens when you visit this area.

LONDON — *R. G. Whitlock*

The focal point of our year's activities is the Annual Rose Show held at the Wellington Square Mall during the latter part of June. However, this is only a part. Five meetings are held during the year — September, November, January, March and May. These meetings are intended to inform, instruct and entertain as many of our members as possible. This past year, most interesting talks were given by Mr. Wiebicke of Modern Rose Nurseries and Mr. Chapman of Chipman Chemicals. Another interesting demonstration on arranging flowers was given by a local florist.

In addition, our Society is a great supporter of the Western Fair Association and again many of our members were among the top prize winners at the Western Fair, the first part of September.

Weatherwise, we were treated a little less severely this year and no killing frost has been experienced up to the time of writing, October 31, 1966.

The following is a report of the Annual Show as given by the Show Chairman, Al Whitfield.

"The London Rose Societies Annual Show was arranged to be held at the Wellington Square Mall on June 21 and 22, the same

dates as held in 1965. All in Southern Ontario remember the cold and drawn out spring and on the 14th of June, we had to make hurried decision regarding the date of the show. Only a few shrub roses were in bloom, although the low growing bushes were laden with buds.

We were able to postpone the show one week through the kind co-operation of the Mall.

The show, however, exceeded our greatest expectations and some 40 members staged 363 entries and some 500 rose blooms. Our C.R.S. representative, R. G. Whitlock, walked away with five major awards and came first in nine of the classes open to him. He captured the Queen of the Show with an exquisite specimen of Silver Lining. Some of his first prize blooms were Crimson Glory, Karl Herbst, Paris Match, Summer Sunshine, Peace, Gordon Eddie, Margaret, Michelle Meillande and Sea Pearl. Stan Jenkins made a repeat win of the White Rose Trophy with an outstanding bloom of Jack Frost while Bob Peirce with a fresh bloom of Super Star won the Flitton Trophy. Bill Connolly displayed mastery in the floribunda class with a repeat on a fine spray of Red Favourite. The novice class was replaced this year with a class for growers with fifty or less bushes. This proved a great incentive to those with smaller gardens. The Arrangement Class was much improved with many more entries and was better displayed on larger tables. We are expecting an even better year ahead, if the interest shown by the public is any indication. Four hundred books on growing roses, published by a well known writer were soon distributed to interested people. This was a gift of the Red Rose Tea people."

PETERBOROUGH — *Margaret Heideman*

THE variety of problems which can beset the rose fancier is almost laughable; however disappointed one is, one might just as well laugh, for one cannot change the weather — not yet, anyway. Last year's reports regretted a winter that was so cruel to roses; this year's reports will not record a difficult winter, but will record a missing spring, for we leapt directly into summer, hot, hot summer.

Oddly enough, in spite of more than the usual quota of such griefs, rosarians managed to have some good moments in southern Ontario. The garden reception and buffet supper held by Sheridan

Nurseries to honour Mr. Sam McGredy was one such delightful moment: pleasant company and excellent food in a beautiful garden setting on a perfect summer day. Who could ask for more, except perhaps for more roses to show in Brampton and Peterborough!

But Cobourg had them all a week later. Fittingly enough, a McGredy's Yellow was the Best Rose in Show at Peterborough, exhibited by Mrs. George Kennedy of Cobourg who also exhibited the Best White Rose — Burnaby — and the Best Red — Karl Herbst. Mr. George Brinning of Cobourg was also a top winner in the Peterborough Show, as he received the Hancock Trophy, a silver rose bowl, for the most points in show. Mr. Robert Prior, president of the Peterborough Horticultural Society, won the novice award, a medal of the Canadian Rose Society was an exhibitor who had never before won a major award.

The weather provided a dramatic backdrop for the Cobourg Show held at the Citizen's Centre. Just as the judging got under way, a mighty storm blew out of the north, bringing down trees and extinguishing lights. Judging had to proceed by livid storm light and flash light. Cobourg had a large display of truly magnificent roses, blooms worthy of Sam McGredy's own display gardens near Belfast and of the favorable Irish climate. Unfortunately their beauty could be discerned only dimly by the many people who braved the storm to see the results of the judging, for the lights were not restored in time.

The Best Rose in the Cobourg Show was "Red Peace" exhibited by Mr. Arthur Jones. Mr. Brinning again won the trophy for the most points in show. Mrs. Douglas Gibson won the red rose trophy and Mr. Ed Patton the award for the best white rose. A large number of the 120 entries in this show was made by novice growers who have been greatly encouraged by Mr. Brinning's enthusiasm.

A summer visit to the West Coast was both encouraging and discouraging. After having watched the late June and early July roses cook in the hot Ontario sun, the writer enjoyed the masses of August roses in Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria, and was reminded of a Christmas Day years ago when late roses were picked in a Port Alberni garden.

Last year's search for the pink polyantha "Mlle Cécile Brunner" likewise brought mixed disappointment and pleasure. Old-fashioned roses ordered from an excellent small nursery in California

'EVE ALLEN' (H.T.)
'Karl Herbst' × *'Gay Crusader'*
Raised by Edgar M. Allen. Distributed by John Sanday (Roses) Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1964

'VARIETY CLUB' (floribunda)
'*Columbine*' × '*Circus*'
Raised by S. McGredy IV, N. Ireland
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1965

arrived in such a mouldy mess that it is a wonder any survived six weeks en route in the heat, but, miraculously, half a dozen plants not only survived, but bloomed as well, so tough is the rose. The dates stamped on the package documented the facts that, for some obscure reason, the shipment took three weeks to pass through the bureaucracy in its native California, and that, after arriving in Peterborough once, it was shipped back to Toronto Customs who had forgotten to stamp it. The package had never been opened for inspection — the stamp was apparently all that was necessary to make its entry legal. This second trip between Toronto and Peterborough, a distance of ninety miles, required nearly two weeks. Finally, we were able to exchange our import permit obtained months beforehand for the almost dead remnants of so much potential beauty! No wonder American growers hesitate to encourage Canadian customers!

The happy part of this story is that six plants of "Mlle Cécile Brunner", bought from an American nursery not so far away, arrived in excellent condition in good April planting weather and bloomed all summer long, giving great pleasure to their grower and to those who received bouquets of this exquisite and fragrant little rose.

OTTAWA — *Grace Shewfelt*

The winter of 1965-66 was not so harsh for roses as the previous winter when exceptionally deep frosts in the Ottawa district killed many bushes despite the winter protection which is necessary in this area. However, several of my roses, including one of my favorites, Kordes Perfecta, which had been weakened by the severe conditions of the preceding winter, did not survive.

May was a chilly month in Ottawa and rose growth, especially on new plants, was slightly retarded.

In late June and July the intense heat brought the buds to maturity quickly. The individual flowers unfurled swiftly and after a brief day in the intense sunlight their petals fell off in bright cascades.

The later August and September blooms were more satisfactory. The hybrid tea roses developed fine flowers on long sturdy stems with a number of branches growing from the main stem. As a result the long stemmed blossoms were excellent for cut flowers. The new growth on the climbing roses was correspondingly tall and strong.

September and October have been mild and there were still roses in the garden which I used in the Thanksgiving dinner centrepiece.

There has been some incidence of black spot in Ottawa in the last few years. While some plants appear to resist this, others are quite vulnerable and lose too many leaves. The showery weather conditions of the Ottawa Valley and the resultant overnight dampness appear to aggravate this. Treatment with fungicides does not seem to completely eliminate the blight.

Fortunately I did not have any mildew on my rose bushes this year although this has appeared occasionally in the past, especially in damp seasons.

Miss Canada, the silver and pink centennial rose, has been a welcome newcomer to Ottawa rose gardens. The cheerful new floribunda, Centennial, is very effective as a bedding rose and the display inside the gates at the Governor General's residence was a spectacular example.

Isabelle d'Ortiz, which resembles Miss Canada, was also well received. Apricot Nectar, a new floribunda, and Beauté, a bronze hybrid tea, were unusual and pleasing.

Dearest, a dainty pink floribunda with shades of apricot, imported from Ireland, was especially liked by one of the Ottawa rose growers.

Although everyone likes to try the newer varieties, roses such as Peace and Queen Elizabeth are classic favorites.

My own Peace is fourteen years old and still blooms prolifically throughout the summer and autumn. When I take a single rose to the office there are always surprised exclamations: "It's real!" "I didn't know roses grew that big!"

MONTREAL DISTRICT — *W. G. Borland, H. C. Cross, E. B. Jubien*

It is a rainy Sunday morning in December as we sit down to write our report for this district for 1966. Theo Mayer has already been after us to give him this report on at least two occasions but somehow it is difficult to find anything new and interesting to say that will be of interest to rose growers in other parts of Canada.

We had a good crop of roses this year in our district pretty much on regular time. We find it difficult to forecast even two weeks ahead how the blooms will be on a certain week end late in June to tie in with the date that has been set for our various shows. This year was no exception and some areas had set the time for their shows that was either too early or too late to hit the peak of the blooming period. Perhaps it would be well to mention here that each year there are more Horticultural Societies in this area staging a rose show in June; the list is now getting to be a lengthy one as will be mentioned later.

Winter kill was at a minimum this year, many growers had climbers in full bloom this June and July, which is not a regular occurrence for our climate in Southern Quebec. The summer was warmer than usual but the roses did well though frequent watering was required. For this reason some of the roses in the parks did not do so well during the long dry weather in July. On the other hand Jack Frost held off for a long time and we didn't get "a killer" until October 29 which is more than a month beyond the usual time. Consequently we saw our rose bushes producing some of their finest blooms in the fall. Blackspot was not too troublesome in most gardens but mildew was evident and frequent spraying or dusting was needed to keep it under control.

In addition to the Rose Shows held at Greenfield Park, St. Lambert, Town of Mount Royal, Montreal West, Rosemere, West End, Baie d'Urfé and Mount Bruno, several of the Lake Shore societies, including Dorval, Beaconsfield and Pointe Claire, held a combined show which was very successful. Special mention should be made of the show at Mount Bruno which was very well planned, well staged and the hall very tastefully decorated — their first show by the way. The problem of obtaining qualified rose judges for these and other shows always presents a problem and we note that the Executive of the Canadian Rose Society in Toronto has taken some steps to train and certify competent judges in that area, which is a very good move that we trust will spread to our district.

We would like to call attention to the tremendous boost that has been given to rose growing in this area by the action of the Lake Shore Rotary Club in sponsoring their Centennial Rose, proceeds from the sale of which are given to the Retarded Children's Fund.

In addition to the Rose Gardens already in operation at the

Montreal Botanical Gardens, Memorial Park and Connaught Park, there was a planting of more than 3,000 bushes made in Mount Royal Cemetery. This should be of considerable interest to visitors next year when they visit Expo. Incidentally, while we do not have any details at the moment, we understand that a very extensive rose planting has been made on the site of this exhibition.

So, all in all, in looking back it was a good year for roses and rose lovers in this area. We made some progress, and if the many enquiries that come to your regional directors here are any indication of the interest there is then next year should be even better. We would all like to welcome Mrs. Jupp in Toronto who, we have just learned, has taken on the job of Chairman for 1967 of the Regional Directors Committee.

QUEBEC CITY — *Louis T. Beaulieu*

L'HIVER 1965/66 nous a favorisés d'un tapis de neige plus que confortable, une situation pas trop appreciée par les humains mais très favorable à la protection des rosiers. Le printemps ne s'est pas comporté avec autant de considération; il a été long ce qui est normal ici. Cependant, la mesure a débordé cette année, juin étant très désagréable en majeure partie. Les rosiers n'ont pas apprecié ce traitement cavalier et nous ont boudés. Une exposition de roses à la fin de juin serait un désastre ici, faute de combattants.

Juillet nous a donné un été splendide, pas long, cependant, très beau et très chaud. Il est malheureux que nos étés soient toujours rogneés par les deux bouts. Les rosiers se sont sentis enfin à l'aise et ont donné très bien: la première floraison a été magnifique. Août nous a remis au normal avec une température très variée, assez pluvieuse et plutôt froide, accompagnée d'une attaque continue et très violente de Black Spot. J'ai rarement vu un assaut de ce genre, tout particulièrement dans la banlieu.

Cette situation s'est avérée beaucoup plus serieuse pour les Floribundas et là encore les rosiers rouges ont été beacoup plus affectés que les autres: les Alains ont perdu toutes leur feuilles, les Fashions ont été beaucoup moins touchés, un Goldilocks planté avec 10 floribundas rouges n'a pas été touché. J'ai toujours été sous l'impression que les couleur foncées resistaient mieux que les autres; cependant, après l'expérience de cette année je crois que tout est possible. Il est certaine-

ment étrange comment cette peste peut s'attaquer ici et là dans le même jardin et sous les mêmes conditions. Un fait demeure, cependant; si l'on excepte le Black Spot qui revient régulièrement toujours plus fort en banlieu qu'en ville, les autres pestes ne sont jamais un problème ici.

Nous ne pouvons pas compter que sur une belle floraison d'ensemble, c'est à dire un beau déploiement; ensuite c'est comme-ci comme-ça. Cette année la témperature très froide de Septmbre a mis fin très rapidement à la saison.

Comme toujours le grand champion est le Queen Elizabeth. Réellement ce rosier est fameux dans notre région. Ils donnent toujours très bien sur les plantes très robustes qui semblent immunisés contre tout. Les Peaces viennent ensuite; cependant ils sont un peu plus touchés par les fantaisies de la nature. S'il y a quelque chose de fantaisiste et d'imprévisible c'est bien le comportement de Dame Nature ici. Le résistance des autres rosiers ne se compare pas à ces deux grands.

Même si la nature ne nous favorise pas tellement, je demeure toujours convaincu que cette culture est une source de grande satisfaction; un bouton de rose qui commence à s'ouvrir, y a-t-il quelque chose de plus merveilleux?

J'espère que l'année du centenaire nous réserve une grande surprise: *un été de trois mois.*

NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK —

L. A. Miller, Dalhousie, N.B.

This has been a wonderful season for roses here. Winter-kill was comparatively low during 1965-66, approximately 10%, and some of this was caused by soda ash as described in my last report. This year the chemical company did a much better job of transporting this dangerous chemical.

We had a lovely warm summer with just enough rain for good growth but not enough to cause blackspot. The result was that my garden produced the best roses in the past 14 years. I tried a bed of the new Miss Canada and these made a very nice showing. I was a little disappointed in the way it lasted and opened when cut, but all in all, I was well pleased with this rose. I also tried three of the "so-called" Centennial rose. It seems a shame that so much publicity has been

given to this American Rose for, although it is a fair orange floribunda, the same results could have been obtained if this group had co-operated with our Society and we would have had a true Canadian Rose that both groups could have used to help celebrate our 100th birthday.

Peace, Crimson Glory, Ena Harkness, Virgo and Chrysler Imperial were very good in the hybrid teas. American Heritage and Matterhorn were tried, with very good success.

Vogue is still my best floribunda, but I find that it is getting harder each year to purchase this variety.

Queen Elizabeth continues to be outstanding among the grandifloras, but John S Armstrong, Starfire and Buccaneer also did very well.

Tree roses are still my favorites. These have had a wonderful year and my only trouble with these has been when I do not prune severely enough and the heads get too big and heavy for the stems.

Insects and disease were not a problem this season. I started with a fungicide spray when the plants were dormant and as soon as growth started, I alternated weekly between a spray and a dusting with all-purpose combined insecticide and fungicide. It is quite easy to have a good healthy rose bush in June but the appearance of the same plant in September will testify to the care given to it through the season.

NORTHEASTERN NOVA SCOTIA — *Ronald P. Spencer, Mulgrave*

The season of 1966 has proven to be in my estimation about as perfect a growing season for roses in this district as any I have seen.

The winter was comparatively mild with little snow and only one real cold snap. Promises of an early spring were, however, dashed, with the arrival of unseasonably cold weather in late April and early May, so that I was not able to complete my plantings until the middle of May. Beyond any doubt, after this past spring, I have come to the conclusion that it is not our winters which chill the life from our rose canes, but rather the bitter, miserable late springs which have been on the increase of late years.

June was cool with some rain, but the roses came into good growth despite the low temperatures. For the second time in nine

years I tried a programme of foliar feeding and this gave wonderful growth and colouring to my evergreens and shrubs, as well as my roses. The first fully opened bloom appeared on July 5th, and by July 10th all the plants, including the climbers, were coming into full bloom.

In July, while travelling through Cape Breton Island, I discovered a deserted farm house many miles along the shore of the beautiful Bras d'Or Lakes. Up the walls of the house were thousands of rose shrubs: at one and the same time a fairyland of rose blooms and a nightmare of brambles. It was a picture beyond describing. I have been unable to determine just what type they were, but individual bushes averaged five feet in height, with very small, fully double, flat, soft pink blooms with little or no scent, and looked like a double form of perhaps *Rosa canina.*

This year my new scented garden really came into its own, and I am very well pleased with the performance of those roses planted last year. They are all quite hardy, with "Lal" by far the earliest to come into full bloom. I am also most impressed with "Sterling Silver" with its strong perfume, with its beautiful flowers borne in clusters of three or singly to a stem. "Shot Silk" is also admired here, its blooms opening to perfection in the cool fall air.

Each year finds modern rose growing in this area on the upswing. Four years ago there were only forty plants growing in ten gardens within a twenty-mile radius of the Canso Strait area; now there are well over two hundred plants in over twenty gardens in the same area.

I decided last winter to establish a large garden of "old fashioned" roses, and Harkness of England were good enough to furnish me with a plan to suit my property. This I had hoped to complete by fall, but have had to postpone it for a short time. I have been quite interested in a further study of vanishing roses and am in the process of building up a library on the subject.

The roses in this area this year grew to terrific size. "Siren" reached five feet, "Sutter's Gold" six, while "Frensham" attained six feet in height and was almost as wide. "Super Star" also reached six feet. Several of the shrub roses reached a height of six and seven feet and were almost as wide. Among these were "Halali", "Zitronenfalter", "Lavender Lassie", "Dirigent" and "Nymphenburg". All of

these plants are only three years old and it is amazing what they can do in a good season.

Last year I tried the new floribunda from England called "Innisfree". I was far from pleased with its performance, but this year it improved and last week it had a cluster of blooms which bore little resemblance to those of the past. If it could only do the same in early summer, I would not complain at all. Another new plant for me this year, "Woburn Abbey", is showing signs of becoming an outstanding rose. It is almost a true orange in the heat of summer, with a hint of red and yellow in the fall; it appears healthy and has a sweet perfume.

In closing, from the Canso Strait area, northeastern Nova Scotia, the Spencers wish all our readers the best of luck for the 1967 season.

NOVA SCOTIA SOUTH SHORE — *G. H. Christie, Barrington Passage*

Roses are still blooming but a very chill autumn day is in progress. This is October 6th and, if things go as usual, we should have three more weeks of bloom although at this time of year it's patchy.

This has been another variation of the typical south shore year. New growth was noted in early March and progressed until the last of that month. After that chill weather set in and it was well into May before any significant leafing occurred. Then came the great dry spell, the least rain in ninety-nine years, up until September. It was dryer even than last year. Consequently we had a great first bloom but a light follow-up.

In closing I would like to mention a few of the additions we made to our garden in 1966. First, I was very pleased with Miss Canada. We found it a prolific bloomer and the color pleasing and different. Diplomat, a deep red with a fine fragrance, turned out more blooms than any red of its quality we have ever seen. Finally, we were taken by a late season purchase and a real charmer: Color Wonder. While the flowers seem small, the coloring will make it a stand-out in any garden.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — *Dr. R. G. Lea, Charlottetown*

Rose growing in this district this year turned out to be a confusing paradox. Climatic conditions were such that we should have had

an outstanding year, but we didn't. It was spotty — some gardens had uniformly good results — others had a tremendous early show followed by a very rapid tapering off with a very poor second crop and only mediocre autumn flowering. My own garden fell in the latter class.

To begin with the winter — conditions for roses were ideal — a moderate covering of snow with no really cold weather. Spring came early and was a succession of splendid days. Roses were showing red eyes as early as March 20th, a full six weeks ahead of average, and the bushes were well leafed out in early May, again away ahead of the usual time. There was virtually no winterkill reported anywhere. Growing conditions were ideal all Spring and early summer, and the first crop of blooms, which occurred at about its usual time, despite the early Spring, was excellent. However, this coincided with our first heat wave and their glory was much shorter lived than usual. The heat wave ushered in a prolonged dry spell, and this, it appears, did the damage. The combination of the extraordinary bloom production that occurred because of the ideal Spring conditions, the unusual heat, and the long dry spell was too much for all but the hardy roses. Even where artificial watering was done, results were poor. The characteristic of this year's condition was the scarcity of new basal cones in mid-season to provide the new growth for later in the season. Old well established bushes were not too badly affected, but small bushes, and new plantings gained very little during the year, and will not be in good shape to withstand the rigors of even an ordinary winter. Not all gardens were so affected this summer. Those with a large percentage of old well established bushes, or that were located so that they received some protection from the sun, had their usual good year, but the general trend was toward poor results.

We were unable to hold a rose show this year, but plans are already under way to resume it again next year. The stimulus of meeting and competing with others who share ones enthusiasm for roses, was missed, and we look forward to the pleasure and excitement of a show again next year.

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY — *Mrs. O. H. Antoft, Kentville, N.S.*

The mild weather which prevailed during the last winter made up for the lack of protecting snow cover, so our roses came through with

flying colours; only one bush was lost on a remote exposed spot where the boys forgot the customary protection.

But the dry weather we had experienced the whole season in 1965 stayed with us from the start of the year right up to this late November date, so again we were dependent on irrigation. Nevertheless, we have had a very beautiful rose season. Indeed, we have never before seen a more continuous bloom in any other year, helped along because the fall bloom started much earlier than usual, following right after the end of the summer show. It displayed the same richness and continuity as the summer bloom, which is very unusual for our location. The reason for this I associate with the cool temperatures during the summer months, with none of the heat-waves so damaging both to the duration of the bloom and the start of new bud formation. In addition, fall was mild with none of the customary frosty nights.

Amongst the new varieties in our gardens this year, the following were especially outstanding: "Colour Wonder", an eye-catcher with its large full blooms and colour contrasts; "Fragrant Cloud", another much admired newcomer, more so for its enchanting fragrance; "Vienna Charm", with its unusual colour that really attracts notice; "Summer Sunshine", an excellent non-fading yellow; "Melrose"; "Swarthmore"; and "Westminster" also received many favourable comments. In the newest Floribundas, "Manx Queen", which in the bud stage is often mistaken for "Piccadilly"; "Ambrosia" with its unusual brilliant amber colours; "Europeana" in the dark red coveted colour; "Elizabeth of Glamis" with its glory and delicate fragrance; and "Telstar", the very refined and charming beauty, all were extremely popular.

All the old popular varieties still enjoy a great number of admirers: the reds, yellows and bicolours. For some strange reasons, which still puzzles us, the pinks, in all their different shades, have only a few fans here in the Maritimes.

Our ever-blooming climbers were indeed ever-blooming and very lovely, with the dark red "Don Juan" being the most popular. "Royal Gold" and "Golden Showers" ran a close second, all with a wealth of bloom.

With all this glamour and beauty, we wonder if the future can bring anything surpassing what we have already seen.

The Rose Analysis

Compiled and Edited by
Mrs. W. A. MacDonald
174 Baltimore Road,
Winnipeg 13, Manitoba

Readers who study the accompanying tables will notice that there are quite a few changes in the position of the Newer Hybrid Teas. Isobel de Ortiz continues in high esteem in both East and West. Mr. Lincoln has zoomed to first place in the East, but still remains in 15th place in the opinion of growers in the West. Vienna Charm and Fragrant Cloud have made significant gains in both sections of the country. Among several newcomers, Miss Canada naturally attracts our attention in 1967, and it will be interesting to watch her progress during the coming season.

Among Newer Floribundas, Elizabeth of Glamis and Woburn Abbey have moved up markedly, while the table of Newer Grandifloras shows Mt. Shasta and Camelot on top in both areas. Few reports were received on Newer Climbers. Joseph's Coat took second place in both East and West.

Among Beginners' and General Garden Roses, Peace retains first place in the East, and in the West has replaced Burnaby at the top. Peace's "majority", however, has been somewhat reduced. Super Star (Tropicana) has gained notably in both regions.

Among Roses introduced before 1962, the tables for Climbers show little change. As for the Floribundas, positions have changed, but most of the roses listed are the same as in last year's report. Among Grandifloras, the same three varieties occupy the top spots in the Eastern Table, while the same five hold the first five positions in the West.

As far as Miniatures are concerned, it will be noted that the East and West lists have been amalgamated this year. Sixteen of the varieties were on last year's lists; of the remaining four, Little Buckaroo is

making a comeback, and the other three — Beauty Secret, Baby Darling and New Fanny — are newcomers to the Analysis.

A note re the request for an "E" to denote Exhibition quality: the response was very disappointing, but it is interesting to note that opinions seem to agree on some of the varieties that were *not* considered exhibition roses. No reporter, for example, considered Granada or Colour Wonder to be of exhibition quality.

I would like to extend my thanks to all those reporters without whose knowledge and effort this Analysis would have been impossible. I would like to see more contributors to this feature and next year welcome reports from others who would be willing to give us the benefit of their observation and experience.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

EAST

Mrs. O. H. Antoft, R.R. 1, Kentville, N.S.
Mr. O. E. Bowles, 22 Cameron Crescent, Leaside, Toronto 17, Ont.
Mr. H. Cross, 702 Churchill Place, Baie d'Urfe, Que.
Mr. C. A. Davis, 3143 West River Parkway, Grand Island, N.Y.
Dr. R. A. Fleming, Vineland Station, Ont.
Mr. E. Goulding, 96 Cheltenham Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. V. Hawkins, 529 Deloraine Avenue, Toronto 12, Ont.
Mr. E. Jubien, 150 Vivian Avenue, Montreal 16, Que.
Dr. R. G. Lea, 1 Green Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Mr. W. Lyzaniwsky, 276 Betty Ann Drive, Willowdale, Ont.
Mr. M. McNally, 72 Brunswick Street, Truro, N.S.
Mr. L. A. Miller, P.O. Box 408, Dalhousie, N.B.
Dr. C. T. Moyle, 12 Forsyth Place, Hamilton, Ont.
Mr. G. J. Patterson, 77 Marion Avenue N., Hamilton, Ont.
Mr. H. C. Westbrook, 48 Prospect Avenue, Port Arthur, Ont.

WEST

Mr. R. G. Cobbold, 3674 Hoskins Street, North Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. J. A. Davidson, 1454 Haywood Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. J. H. Eddie, 4050 West 41st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, 174 Baltimore Road, Winnipeg 13, Man.
Mrs. M. E. Matthews, 734 Francis Road, Richmond, B.C.
Mrs. D. McCracken, 1734 Glass Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Mr. J. H. McGhie, 27 East 63rd Avenue, Vancouver 15, B.C.
Mrs. J. McLachlan, 7040 Ontario Street, Vancouver 15, B.C.
Mrs. C. W. Morton, 4150 Burkehill Road, West Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. R. E. Murdock, 2785 Crescentview Drive, North Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. F. N. Parker, Westholme, Vancouver Island, B.C.
Mr. A. Selwood, 1450 West 40th Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C.
Mr. Preston Sharpe, 1990 West 19th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.
Mr. S. Simpson, 2312 W. Bridge Avenue, Spokane, Wash. 99201
Dr. Paul B. Smith, 927 Medical Arts Bldg., Tacoma 2, Wash.
Mr. Harvey Sparling, Portage la Prairie, Man.
Mrs. W. H. Walkinshaw, 2427 West 36th Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C.

1. NEWER ROSES, H.T.

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1962 or later

EAST

Position	*Name*		*Introduced*	*Points*	*Colour*
1.	*Mister Lincoln	E	166	1965	Deep crimson
2.	*Isobel de Ortiz	E	164	# 1962	Deep rose-pink, silver reverse
3.	Chicago Peace	E	163	# 1962	Soft light pink
4.	*Royal Highness	E	152	# 1962	Phlox pink, yellow base
5.	*Fragrant Cloud	E	146	1964	Vermilion-scarlet
6.	*Granada		140	1963	Pink, carmine, yellow blend
7.	Miss Canada	E	115	1964	Rose madder, silver reverse
8.	Summer Sunshine	E	101	# 1962	Deep yellow
9.	Matterhorn	E	99	1965	White
10.	American Heritage	E	87	1965	Ivory/salmon blend, picotee effect
11.	Pascali	E	66	1963	White
12.	*Papa Meilland	E	57	1963	Deep velvety red
13.	*Vienna Charm	E	55	1963	Coppery orange
14.	Colour Wonder		51	1964	Salmon-opal, sulphur-yellow reverse
15.	*Sabine	E	44	1963	Deep rose
16.	*Uncle Walter	E	42	1963	Red
17.	*Oklahoma	E	36	1964	Dark red
18.	*Eiffel Tower		34	1963	medium pink
19.	Swarthmore	E	33	1964	Fuchsia-red
	Kronenbourg	E	33	1965	Crimson/yellow bi-colour
20.	Intermezzo	E	32	1963	Lavender
	*Melrose	E	32	1963	Creamy white, overlaid cherry-red

WEST

1.	*Fragrant Cloud	E	226	1964	Vermilion-scarlet
2.	*Royal Highness	E	213	# 1962	Soft light pink
3.	Chicago Peace	E	211	# 1962	Phlox-pink, yellow base
4.	*Isabel de Ortiz	E	189	# 1962	Deep rose-pink, silver reverse
5.	*Granada		176	1963	Pink, carmine, yellow blend
6.	*Swarthmore	E	167	1964	Fuschia-red
7.	Summer Sunshine	E	162	# 1962	Deep yellow
8.	Pascali	E	161	1963	White
9.	*Sabine	E	153	1963	Venetian pink, azalea pink
10.	Jamaica		145	1965	Glowing rose-red
11.	*Milord		143	# 1962	Crimson-scarlet
12.	Miss Canada	E	134	1964	Rose madder, silver reverse
13.	*Vienna Charm	E	132	1963	Coppery-orange
14.	*Legendary	E	131	# 1962	Pale pink
15.	*Mister Lincoln	E	127	1965	Rich red
16.	*Uncle Walter	E	121	1963	Red
17.	*Papa Meilland	E	115	1963	Dark red
18.	*Helene Schoen	E	114	# 1962	Deep red
19.	Sincera	E	96	1963	White
20.	*Oklahoma	E	82	1964	Dark red

*Noticeably fragrant
Last year on New Roses' List
E Indicates Exhibition quality

1. NEWER ROSES, FLORIBUNDAS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1962 or later

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Elizabeth of Glamis	102	1964	Deep salmon
2.	*Woburn Abbey	79	#1962	Tangerine
3.	*Chinatown	75	1963	Deep yellow
4.	Saratoga	65	1963	White
5.	Sea Pearl	57	1964	Pearly pink, suffused peach and cream
6.	Europeana	53	1963	Deep blood-red
7.	*Paddy McGredy	52	#1962	Carmine, lighter reverse
8.	Scarlet Queen Elizabeth	51	#1962	Orange-scarlet
9.	Evelyn Fison	38	#1962	Scarlet
10.	*Telstar	37	1963	Orange to orange-buff
11.	*Apricot Nectar	28	1965	Apricot
12.	Rose of Tralee	26	1964	Rose-pink blend
13.	*Manx Queen	25	1963	Gold, with orange tips
14.	Arabian Nights	23	1963	Orange-scarlet
15.	Diamant (Diamond)	22	#1962	Orange-red
16.	Charlotte Elizabeth	20	1965	Rose-pink
17.	Ambrosia	19	1963	Brilliant amber
18.	*The Farmer's Wife	17	#1962	Light pink
19.	Palm Springs	16	1965	Reddish orange to gold base
20.	Ascot	15	#1962	Salmon-coral
	Gold Topaz	15	1963	Golden orange
	Marlena	15	1964	Crimson

WEST

1.	*Elizabeth of Glamis	202	1964	Deep salmon
	*Woburn Abbey	202	#1962	Tangerine
2.	*Paddy McGredy	198	#1962	Carmine, lighter reverse
3.	Evelyn Fison	195	#1962	Scarlet
4.	Ginger	178	#1962	Orange-red
5.	*The Farmer's Wife	177	#1962	Light pink
6.	Saratoga	171	1963	White
7.	*Chinatown	170	1963	Yellow
8.	Europeana	160	1963	Deep blood-red
9.	Violet Carson	155	1963	Peach-pink, silver reverse
10.	Diamant (Diamond)	153	#1962	Orange-red
11.	Sea Pearl	149	1964	Pearly pink, suffused peach and cream
12.	Scarlet Queen Elizabeth	143	#1962	Scarlet
13.	Marlena	139	1964	Crimson
14.	*Telstar	125	1963	Orange to orange-buff
15.	Bambi	122	#1962	Light apricot-pink
16.	*Apricot Nectar	120	1965	Apricot
17.	New Europe	116	1964	Vermilion
18.	Ascot	105	1962	Salmon-coral
19.	Bossa Nova	88	1964	Yellow
20.	Charlotte Elizabeth	86	1965	Deep pink
	Blue Diamond	86	1964	Lavender

*Noticeably fragrant

#Last year on Newer Roses' List

1. NEWER ROSES, GRANDIFLORAS AND CLIMBERS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1962 or later

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
	GRANDIFLORAS			
1.	Camelot	78	1964	Luminous coral-pink
2.	Mt Shasta	76	1963	White
3.	Yellow Queen Elizabeth	20	1964	Medium yellow
4.	Floriade	18	1963	Orange blend
5.	Garden State	17	1965	Deep pink
	CLIMBERS			
1.	Casino	18	1963	Medium yellow
2.	Joseph's Coat	8	1963	Yellow, flushed, cherry-red

WEST

	GRANDIFLORAS			
1.	Mt. Shasta	180	1963	White
2.	Camelot	153	1964	Luminous coral-pink
3.	*Governor Mark Hatfield	138	#1962	Red
4.	Garden State	110	1964	Deep pink
5.	Olé	109	1964	Orange-red
6.	Floriade	98	1963	Orange blend
7.	Jantzen Girl	94	#1962	Red
	CLIMBERS			
1.	Golden Cascade	161	#1962	Chrome yellow
2.	Joseph's Coat	154	1963	Yellow, flushed cherry-red
3.	*Viking Queen	18	1963	Medium to deep pink

*Noticeably fragrant
#Last year on Newer Roses' List

2. BEGINNERS' AND GENERAL GARDEN ROSES, H.T.

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1962

(See also 'Newer Roses' List)

EAST

Position	*Name*		*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Peace	E	286	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	E	233	1960	Light vermilion
3.	*Kordes' Perfecta	E	206	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
4.	*Crimson Glory	E	194	1935	Deep crimson
5.	*Tiffany	E	143	1954	Pink, gold base
6.	*Chrysler Imperial	E	141	1952	Deep crimson
7.	Michèle Meilland	E	120	1945	Pink, tinged coral
8.	*Karl Herbst	E	108	1950	Scarlet to deep red
9.	Garden Party	E	99	1959	Cream, edged pink
10.	*Ena Harkness	E	89	1946	Glowing red
11.	*Diamond Jubilee	E	87	1947	Cream, orange-buff
12.	*Wendy Cussons	E	80	1960	Deep cerise
13.	Virgo	E	79	1947	White
14.	*Pink Peace	E	71	1959	Deep dusty pink
15.	*Sutter's Gold		57	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
16.	*Gail Borden	E	54	1957	Rose-pink, cream reverse
17.	*Piccadilly		50	1959	Red and yellow
18.	*King's Ransom	E	49	1961	Yellow
19.	*Charlotte Armstrong		48	1940	Spectrum-red to cerise
20.	Burnaby	E	43	1951	Creamy yellow

WEST

1.	Peace	E	271	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Wendy Cussons	E	266	1960	Deep cerise
3.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	E	264	1960	Light vermilion
4.	Burnaby	E	226	1951	Creamy yellow
5.	*Mischief	E	223	1961	Vermilion, pale orange reverse
6.	*Prima Ballerina	E	222	1958	Cherry-pink
7.	*King's Ransom	E	221	1961	Yellow
8.	*Crimson Glory	E	211	1935	Deep crimson
9.	*Chrysler Imperial	E	210	1952	Deep crimson
10.	*Show Girl	E	181	1946	Deep rose-pink
11.	Pink Favourite	E	165	1956	Pink
12.	*Kordes' Perfecta	E	153	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
13.	Golden Giant (Goldrausch)	E	149	1961	Golden yellow
14.	*Josephine Bruce	E	141	1953	Dark crimson
15.	Rose Gaujard	E	122	1958	White, pink, silver reverse
16.	*Sutter's Gold		120	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
17.	*Avon	E	110	1961	Bright red
18.	Michèle Meilland		109	1954	Pink, tinged coral
19.	*Rubaiyat	E	107	1946	Rose-red
20.	*Diamond Jubilee	E	102	1947	Cream, orange-buff

*Noticeably fragrant
E Indicates Exhibition Quality

3. CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1962

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Blaze	117	1932	Scarlet
2.	New Dawn	96	1930	Pale soft pink
3.	*Dr. J. H. Nicolas	70	1940	Rose-pink
4.	*Danse du Feu (Spectacular)	56	1953	Scarlet-red
5.	Paul's Scarlet	48	1916	Scarlet
6.	*Golden Showers	47	1956	Daffodil-yellow
7.	*Don Juan	46	1958	Dark velvety red
8.	*Gladiator	39	1955	Rose-red
9.	*Coral Dawn	37	1952	Rose-pink
10.	*Zépherine Drouhin	36	1868	Rose, white base
11.	*Elegance	33	1938	Spectrum yellow
12.	*Dorothy Perkins	32	1901	Rose-pink
13.	American Pillar	30	1902	Carmine, with white eye
14.	*Blossomtime	29	1951	Cameo-pink, reverse spinel-pink
15.	*Aloha	27	1949	Rose-pink, deeper reverse
16.	*High Noon	25	1946	Bright yellow
17.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	24	1915	Pale lemon
18.	*Guinée	21	1938	Blackish garnet
19.	*Parade	20	1953	Deep rose-pink
20.	*Dr. W. van Fleet *Royal Gold	18 18	1910 1957	Pale soft pink Golden yellow

WEST

1.	*Danse du Feu (Spectacular)	189	1953	Scarlet-red
2.	Blaze	173	1932	Scarlet
3.	*Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy	142	1937	Coppery-orange
4.	*Coral Dawn	133	1952	Rose-pink
5.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	129	1915	Pale lemon
6.	*Cl. Shot Silk	123	1931	Cerise, yellow base
7.	Zenith (Uetersen)	118	1939	Glowing red
8.	*Parkdirektor Riggers	111	1957	Velvety crimson
9.	*Dr. J. H. Nicolas	108	1940	Pale pink
10.	*Blossomtime	104	1951	Cameo-pink, spinel-pink reverse
11.	*Guinée	88	1938	Blackish garnet
12.	*Aloha	84	1949	Rose-pink, deeper reverse
13.	*Don Juan	80	1958	Dark velvety red
14.	*High Noon	79	1946	Bright yellow
15.	*Meg	77	1954	Salmon-apricot; red stamens
16.	*Gladiator	76	1955	Rose-red
17.	Paul's Scarlet	72	1916	Scarlet
18.	New Dawn	70	1930	Pale, soft pink
19.	*Royal Sunset	69	1960	Apricot
20.	*Golden Showers	68	1956	Daffodil yellow

*Noticeably fragrant

4. FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1962

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Fashion	211	1949	Salmon-peach
2.	Frensham	140	1948	Scarlet-crimson
3.	*Little Darling	124	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
4.	Iceberg	115	1958	Pure white
5.	*Vogue	113	1951	Deep coral-cherry
6.	*Independence	112	1949	Orange-scarlet
7.	Masquerade	109	1949	Yellow, pink, red
8.	Alain	97	1948	Scarlet-crimson
9.	*Spartan	91	1954	Reddish salmon-orange
10.	*Ivory Fashion	81	1958	White
11.	Orangeade	79	1959	Bright orange
12.	*Allgold	76	1958	Yellow
13.	Lilli Marlene	71	1959	Scarlet-red
14.	*Daily Sketch	61	1961	Pink and silver bi-colour
15.	*Circus	58	1956	Yellow, salmon-pink
16.	Korona	57	1955	Orange-scarlet
17.	Else Poulsen	47	1924	Rose-pink
18.	Highlight	44	1957	Orange-scarlet
19.	Orange Triumph	37	1937	Salmon-red, shaded orange
20.	Fusilier	36	1957	Orange-scarlet

WEST

1.	*Little Darling	206	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
2.	*Fashion	202	1949	Salmon-peach
3.	*Vogue	176	1951	Deep coral-cherry
4.	Orangeade	165	1959	Bright orange
5.	Frensham	162	1948	Scarlet-crimson
6.	Sarabande	161	1959	Light orange-red
7.	Lilli Marlene	159	1959	Scarlet-red
8.	Iceberg	151	1958	Pure white
9.	*Circus	146	1956	Yellow, salmon-pink
10.	*Ivory Fashion	144	1958	White
11.	*Allgold	135	1958	Yellow
12.	Masquerade	131	1949	Yellow, pink, red
13.	Dainty Maid	122	1940	Pink, carmine reverse
14.	*Spartan	121	1954	Reddish salmon-orange
15.	Orange Sensation	120	1961	Light vermilion, orange base
16.	*Fire King	118	1959	Vermilion
17.	*Independence	113	1949	Orange-scarlet
18.	*Daily Sketch	108	1961	Pink and silver bi-colour
19.	*Dearest	106	1960	Salmon-pink
20.	*Anna Wheatcroft	104	1959	Vermilion

*Noticeably fragrant

5. GRANDIFLORA ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1962

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Queen Elizabeth	226	1954	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	176	1955	Orange-salmon
3.	*Carrousel	174	1950	Brilliant red
4.	*Pink Parfait	164	1960	Pink blend
5.	John S. Armstrong	159	1961	Dark red
6.	*Buccaneer	119	1952	Yellow
7.	*Roundelay	115	1954	Deep red
8.	El Capitan	99	1959	Glowing cherry-red
9.	*Starfire	77	1959	Currant-red
10.	Golden Girl	75	1959	Yellow
11.	June Bride	69	1957	White to cream
12.	Queen of Bermuda	48	1956	Geranium-red, orange
13.	*Merry Widow	46	1958	Velvety crimson
14.	Gold Coast	34	1958	Clear yellow
15.	*Miss France	30	1955	Coppery cinnabar
16.	*Burning Love (Brennende Liebe)	28	1956	Scarlet
17.	Kommodore	26	1959	Bright blood-red
18.	Dean Collins	16	1953	Carmine
19.	Cherry Glow	13	1959	Cherry-red
20.	*Gay Heart	11	1951	Rose-pink

WEST

1.	*Queen Elizabeth	251	1954	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	198	1955	Orange-salmon
3.	*Pink Parfait	188	1960	Pink Blend
4.	*Carrousel	182	1950	Brilliant Red
5.	*Roundelay	176	1954	Deep Red
6.	*Starfire	174	1959	Currant-red
7.	John S. Armstrong	151	1961	Dark red
8.	*Buccaneer	144	1952	Yellow
9.	*Burning Love (Brennende Liebe)	143	1956	Scarlet
10.	El Capitan	138	1959	Glowing cherry-red
11.	Dean Collins	134	1953	Carmine
12.	June Bride	128	1957	White to cream
13.	*War Dance	124	1961	Orange-scarlet
14.	*Gay Heart	121	1951	Rose-pink
15.	*Miss France	118	1955	Coppery-cinnabar
16.	*Paul Bunyan	117	1961	Deep red
17.	Gold Coast	111	1958	Clear yellow
18.	Trojan	106	1961	Pastel pink, yellow reverse
19.	Queen of Bermuda	104	1956	Geranium-red, orange
20.	*Governor Rosselini	94	1958	Red

*Noticeably fragrant

6. MINIATURE ROSES

EAST AND WEST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Cinderella	128	1952	White, tinged pink
2.	Coralin (Karolyn)	115	1955	Coral-red
3.	*Red Imp (Maid Marion)	99	1951	Red
4.	*Baby Masquerade	98	1956	Yellow and red blend
5.	*Rosina (Josephine Wheatcroft)	70	1951	Yellow
6.	For You (Pour Toi, Para Ti)	68	1946	White
7.	Perla de Montserrat	58	1945	Pink
8.	Yellow Doll	51	1962	Yellow
9.	*Beauty Secret	50	1965	Chrysanthemum crimson, cardinal red
10.	*Midget	46	1940	Pink
11.	Perla de Alcanada	44	1944	Red
12.	Scarlet Gem	43	1961	Orange-red
13.	Baby Gold Star	42	1940	Yellow
14.	New Penny	40	1962	Coral to coral-pink, white base
15.	*Dian	38	1957	Light red, deep pink
16.	*Dwarf King	37	1957	Blood-red
17.	*Little Buckaroo	36	1956	Bright red, white centre
18.	Tinker Bell	33	1954	Pink
19.	Baby Darling	30	1964	Orange blend
20.	*Sweet Fairy	22	1946	Pink

*Noticeably fragrant

The Clearing House

Compiled and Edited by
Harold C. Cross
702 Churchill Place, Baie d'Urfé, Quebec

The growth of our Society is indicated by the fact that 48 members, the largest number to date, have contributed this year to the Clearing House. Their helpful reports alone make possible this annual feature. The total number of appraisals in the aggregate is 1008, also the largest number to date. The number of newer varieties reported is 246, slightly exceeded in 1964, when 250 were reported; incidentally this is explained by the fact that 37 miniatures were included that year. We would like to receive more reports on the newer roses in this class, and recover lost ground. We hope miniature growers will respond.

It will be observed that every Canadian Province is represented among the reporters except one — Saskatchewan. Again we solicit your help in achieving complete representation. It may be of interest to point out that the 1956 Annual shows that 24 members participated in the Clearing House, of whom only five were from outside Ontario. Of this year's 48 reporters, 26 are from other Provinces. This is encouraging evidence of the Society's broadening influence, we are becoming more truly national.

Several valued reporters of other years have been unable to contribute this year, but we hope to have them back. We are grateful to all who have cooperated, especially to the several who are reporters for the first time. Once again we extend an invitation to all our members to participate in this section.

It is well-known that our members secure their rose bushes from three main sources: nurseries in Great Britain and Continental Europe, in the United States, and in Canada. It has been pointed out previously that there are differences as to type and colour descriptions, year of introduction, etc. in the American and British official publications; some of these variations may be detected in

our Canadian listing. In view of this element of confusion occasionally, the C.R.S. may now have reached the point where it should issue its own official Canadian classification. The actual primary registration of all roses, of course, is cared for internationally, at Columbus, Ohio.

As in the past, this review is limited to roses introduced within the past five years, or to those which have been reported in the Annual for five years. We hope the information supplied in this section will be of interest and help to our members, after making due allowance for differences in climatic and seasonal conditions across the country.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Antoft, Mrs. O. H., R.R.1, Kentville, N.S.
Baillie, Mrs. J. H., 9 Burnhamthorpe Road, Islington, Ont.
Bishop, Mr. A. E., 329 Morrison Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Que.
Bowles, Mr. O. E., 22 Cameron Crescent, Leaside, Toronto 17, Ont.
Buckley, Mr. A. R., Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.
Collier, Mr. B. R., 11342-79th Street, Edmonton, Alta.
Cross, Mr. H. C., 702 Churchill Place, Baie d'Urfé, Que.
De Kelver, Mr. Adolph, 235 Pine Street, Port Arthur, Ont.
Foot, Mrs. J. R., 131 Ballantyne Avenue South, Montreal West, Que.
Frasier Jr., Mr. Miles, R.D. 1, Palatine Bridge, N.Y., U.S.A.
Gallagher, Mrs. J. J., 'Glengariff', St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.
Goulding, Mr. E. D., 96 Cheltenham Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
Grindle, Mr. Gordon H., 262 Whitney Street, Flin Flon, Man.
Guadagni, Mrs. F., 16 Easton Avenue, Montreal West, Que.
Hawkins, Mrs. L., 529 Deloraine Avenue, Toronto 12, Ont.
Jacques, Miss M., 4227 5th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alta.
Jenkins, Mr. Stanley, 70 Rogers Avenue, London, Ont.
Jubien, Mr. E. B., 150 Vivian Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Que.
Keenan, Mr. W. J., 107 Cortleigh Blvd., Toronto, Ont.
Laffey, Mr. J. V., 78 Chatsworth Road, Toronto, Ont.
Lea, Dr. R. G., 1 Green Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MacDonald, Mrs. W. A., 174 Baltimore Road, Winnipeg, Man.
MacPherson, Mr. E., 2856 W 39th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
Magee, Mr. George H., 775 Roselawn Drive, Windsor, Ont.
Mason, Miss K. H., 452 Stanstead Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Que.
Mayer, Mr. Theo, 4524 Madison Avenue, Montreal, Que.
McDougall, Mr. Peter A., 31 Learmont Drive, Weston, Ont.
McNally, Mr. Martin G., 72 Brunswick Street, Truro, N.S.
Meier, Mr. F. F., Box 5, Westholme, B.C.
Miller, Mr. L. A., Box 408, Dalhousie, N.B.
Morden, Mr. Ernest B., 1882 Norman Road, Windsor, Ont.
Morin, Mr. L., Box 745, Prescott, Ont.
Morrison, Mrs. George, Tara, Ont.
Morton, Mrs. C. W., 4150 Burkehill Road, West Vancouver, B.C.
Moyle, Dr. C. T., 12 Forsythe Place, Hamilton, Ont.
Packard, Mrs. J. H., 822 South Spalding Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
Parker, Mr. F. N., Mount Sicker Road, Westholme, B.C.
Paton, Mrs. Gladys, Gander, Newfoundland
Patterson, Mr. George J., 77 Marion Avenue North, Hamilton, Ont.
Perrault, Mr. I. R., Box 244, Vankleek Hill, Ont.
Selwood, Mr. Archie, 1450 West 40th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
Smith, Mrs. E. J., 36-17th Avenue, Roxboro, Que.
Sparling, Mr. Harvey D., Portage La Prairie, Man.
Spencer, Mr. Ronald P., Mulgrave, N.S.
Westbrook, Mr. H. C., 48 Prospect Avenue, Port Arthur, Ont.
White, Mr. Harold, 51 Elm Park Road, St. Vital, Man.
Whitfield, Mr. Al, 10 Torrington Crescent, London, Ont.
Whitlock, Mr. R. G., 1858 Park Avenue, London, Ont.

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Plants—pls.; years—yrs.; Climbing — Cl.; Floribunda — Fl.; Grandiflora — Gr.; Hybrid Tea — H.T.; Large-flowered Climber — L.C.; Shrub — S.; Miniature — Min.

ACE OF HEARTS (Herz As), H.T. (Tantau '63). Blood-red. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) reports: a variety with nice exhibition blooms, but a slow bloomer — flowers exhibition form — no disease. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 25 in.) advises: bush repeated same performance as last year—blooms are medium size — too small for show purposes.

AFRICA STAR, Fl. (West '65). Mauve. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) reports: this rose gave a poor performance — bore a few blooms in spring and fall of medium size — colour deeper than most mauves — plant had no vigour — will probably discard after another year.

AHOI, Fl. (Tantau '64). Bright red. A new one which showed no vigour in its first year, writes Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 17 in.) — had a few blooms of medium size — foliage apparently disease-resistant.

ALAMEIN, Fl. (McGredy '63). Oriental red. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: showed excellent performance this year — medium-size semi-double blooms are borne in clusters and in quantity, long-lasting — bush had appearance of being continually in flower — will increase stock.

ALLEGRO, H.T. (Meilland int. C.&P. '64). Orange-red. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) is still happy with this vigorous bush, but would like more bloom — is there an inverse relationship between vigorous growth and bloom, he asks. Mr. De Kelver (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) considers this a very good rose — lots of bloom on strong stems — upright and vigorous. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) writes: an outstanding rose — blooms are of exhibition form — a good repeater. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 58 in.) comments: variety has excellent colour — large flowers on long stems — very vigorous. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) still feels it is not as attractive as parent 'Soraya' — some blooms of exhibition quality — mildews. Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) states: bush is very tall and erect — blooms well-shaped — 'a surprise'.

AMATSU-OTOME, H.T. (Teranichi '60). Creamy-yellow. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: this is a yellow that is talked about — gave improved performance this year, but still too few blooms — some odd specimens may reach the show table. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: a nice plant with lots of flowers — glossy foliage — shows its 'Peace' ancestry, though not as large. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) advises: made poor growth and had few flowers — of good form but yellow fades — no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

AMBROSIA, Fl. (Dickson '63). Brilliant amber. The semi-double bloom of this variety is very arresting, reports Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — slight fragrance — dwarf and bushy plant. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) states: this is a near single of distinct colour — 'one of the best'. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: variety has attractive colour that darkens quickly when open — only fair amount of bloom. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 15 in.) reports the same poor performance as last year — dwarf bush showed no vigour — probably will discard. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: good bushes with tall clean canes — produced blooms of attractive amber-red shade — disease free.

AMERICANA, H.T. (Boerner '61). Bright red. Mrs. Antoft (12 pls.; 1, 2, 3 yrs.; 42 in.) reports: variety blooms continuously, especially on older bushes — form and colour of high quality, and more so in the fall — fragrant. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: has improved considerably in second year and produced more bloom — 'the more I see the better I like it'. Mr. De Kelver (2 pls; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: form is good and flowers are long-lasting, non-fading — some fragrance. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 18 in.) writes: produced a few exhibition blooms each year, but as a plant has to be coaxed — stems and foliage lack substance. For Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) this variety continued to produce excellent blooms in fair quantity — tends to be spindly — 'a good rose'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) likes the large blooms of exhibition form and good colour — best in the fall — foliage must be watched for blackspot. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

AMERICAN HERITAGE, H.T. (Lammerts '65). Cream edged salmon. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) considers this rose a true winner with its beautiful

tapered buds and delicate colour combination — cut 14 blooms from one bush in late September for a lovely arrangement. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) states: this rose performed well in our garden giving a large proportion of good, well-formed flowers — colour varied, i.e. good or washy — not 'one to rave over'. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports: bush of strong growth — flowers exhibition form, long-lasting — some mildew. Mr. Laffey (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) says: bloom was attractive but sparse — 'nothing special so far'. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) states: a very promising rose — flowers well-formed — healthy compact bush. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) comments: a good variety — medium-sized buds of good form — mildews. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) warns: must be disbudded carefully if exhibition bloom is desired — 'one of the best introductions of last 5 years'. Dr. Moyle (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) observes: excellent bloom has high-centred form — 'seems one of the best of the new ones'. Mr. Miller (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 35 in.) advises: blooms are of good quality — nice foliage, very tall. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) writes: the colour is lighter than I expected, better in the fall — fair number of blooms, which hold heads up well — quite vigorous bush — an exhibition rose. Mr. Perrault (1 pl.; 24 in.) notes: this is not too vigorous, although healthy — beautiful buds, otherwise a 'made in Japan' 'Peace' — at the price would not recommend it.

AMERICA'S JUNIOR MISS, Fl. (J.&P. '64). Coral-pink. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.; comments: its H.T.-type blooms are very long-lasting — growth strong and spreading. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) finds variety disappointing, too many blemished blooms — lots of mildew — too many others are better.

ANNA WHEATCROFT, Fl. (Tantau int. Edmunds '62). Light vermilion. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) advises: flowers on this variety grow singly, of mixed pink shades — 'a most attractive rose'.

ANNE WATKINS, H.T. (Watkins '63). Apricot with cream shadings. Mrs. Antoft (6 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) observes: very floriferous for first year — blooms of beautiful form and high quality — slightly fragrant. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: this is an upright bush — exhibition-type flowers open slowly — repeats — no disease. Mr. Jubien (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) says: 'sure has a place in my garden' — continuous in bloom — nice shape, with good petals. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) writes: very unhappy here — blooms are poor faded colour with black centre. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: not enough blooms, which are medium-size and of pleasing colour — tall stems. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) suggests there are not enough petals on blooms, and not enough blooms — the delicate colour is admired by some — clean, disease- resistant plant. Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) considers the colour is an improvement on any others in this class, although form is not good and blooms are small.

ANVIL SPARKS (Ambossfunken), H.T. (E. Meyer S.A. '61). Vivid yellow-orange-red stripes. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) finds this a very colourful decorative rose — fair bloomer — no disease and hardy. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 17 in.) advises: showed no vigour in first year — had a few medium-sized blooms of an interesting colour — dark green foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) notes: colour is variable, according to the weather, but a novelty worth having in spite of mildew (in a bad year).

APRICOT NECTAR, Fl. (Boerner '66). Apricot blend. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: bears outstanding and beautiful blooms; queries: why do our catalogues not give us more indication of growth habits of bushes, so that we may plant them in correct location in beds? Mr. Buckley (20 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) rates this a fine bedding rose, if one keeps faded flowers clipped — otherwise looks ragged. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) finds the flowers

of exhibition quality — a repeater — growth is spreading. Mr. Jubian (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) mentions: this rose received more comments this year, in our garden than any other, it sure is a winner. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr., 32 in.) notes: a variety with large flowers and large foliage — at best this fall when it was beautiful — fragrant. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 29 in.) writes: most disappointing in colour and amount of bloom — in my experience certainly not what it was advertised to be — prone to mildew. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) says: variety is pretty at times, but has too few blooms, mostly one to a stem.

ARABIAN NIGHTS, Fl. (McGredy '63). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 43 in.) reports: blooms of H.T.-type come in clusters on a vigorous bush — long-lasting and colour holds — a good repeater — 'an exceptionally good garden rose'. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) mentions the large blooms on a vigorous bush — free-flowering.

ARPEGGIO, Fl. (Von Abrams int. P.&D. '61). Bright red with a yellow edge. Dr. Lea (3 pls.; 3 yrs.) notes: this is a compact, low-growing bush, which is very floriferous — flowers are single.

ARTHUR BELL, Fl. (McGredy '65). Yellow. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) found this variety an attractive yellow — colour remains true throughout blooming — not prolific in first year — upright, sturdy bush. 'A must for every garden' says Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 58 in.) — has dark shining foliage — fragrant. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: colour similar to 'Honeymoon', also growth habits — grew to 6 feet in the fall. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) reports: proved worthwhile in first year — a vigorous grower well-clothed with excellent foliage — stood up in a dry summer — looks like a good addition to the floribundas; however it takes 3 years for a rose to really prove itself. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 54 in.) says: this is a vigorous grower — had abundance of bloom of clear yellow, but impossible for show purposes, opens far too fast. Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) notes: a tall upright bush with bloom in small trusses — may be susceptible to blackspot.

ASCOT, Fl. (Dickson '62). Salmon-pink. Mr. Jubien (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) reports: this variety has lots of bloom, but not always continuous — low-growing bush — increased my stock in '66 and it has never disappointed me.

ASSINIBOINE, S. (H. H. Marshall '65). Red with yellow centre. The plants proved perfectly hardy, unprotected, and gave a satisfactory performance in their second year for the writer (3 pls.; 2 yrs.). This is another rose developed to withstand cold prairie conditions, at Brandon Experimental Farm. Seems very suitable for the purpose.

AUTUMN SPRAY, Fl. (Harkness '64) Yellow with red blend. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 19 in.) writes: 'I don't care for flat, zinnia-type flower, another red-yellow blend — plant bushy, branching — fair bloomer — no disease. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: the yellow flowers quickly turn red — vigorous bush and rather attractive. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: blooms are twice the size of 'Masquerade' — a very good producer in first year — clean foliage — no fragrance.

AVON, H.T. (Morey int. J.&P. '61). Bright red. Mrs. Antoft (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) observes: blooms of this rose are average in form and colour — highly fragrant. Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 30 in.) refers to exhibition form and good non-fading colour of the variety, with some fragrance — 'there are a great many poorer reds'. Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: well-shaped blooms grow on strong, healthy bush — very productive — quite similar to 'Chrysler Imperial'. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

BABY DARLING, Min. (Moore int. Sequoia '64). Orange. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 year; 10 in.) reports: this is a miniature of compact bushy growth — has blooms of H.T.-form which hold colour well — free-flowering.

BAJAZZO, H.T. (Kordes '61). Red and white bicolour. Mrs. Antoft (6 pls.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) points out: this is one of the largest roses in our gardens — bush of strong, upright growth — fragrant. Mr. De Kelver (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: very generous bloomer, but flowers are loose when full — nice buds — some fragrance. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) writes: an upright plant — blooms open fast, colour holds — repeats — no disease. Mr. Meier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) comments: a moderate bloomer, but has few striking blooms — slightly fragrant — disease resistant. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) emphasizes the vivid colouring, and striking contrast of crimson and silver, gaudy — 'some people rave over it, others don't like it' — large plants — fairly productive. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

BAMBI, Fl. (Von Abrams '62). Apricot-pink. In the opinion of Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) this is a darling in soft salmon and translucent pink — very nice bush — heavy spring bloomer and all through year.

BEAULIEU ABBEY, Fl. (Cobley '64). Cream yellow with salmon and red shading. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports this variety did not produce too many blooms in first year — the large flowers are very showy — growth is upright, nice foliage — no fragrance.

BEAUTY SECRET, Min. (Moore int. Sequoia '65). Medium red. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.) observes: this miniature bears shapely blooms of H.T.-form that hold colour well — free-flowering — fragrant.

BEL ANGE, H.T. (Lens '64). Rose-pink. This rose gave a better performance this year for Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) — not a heavy bloomer, but flowers are large and good colour — watch for blackspot.

BELLE EPOCHE (Belle Epoque), H.T. (Lens '63). Light pink. Mr. Frasier (1 pl; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) comments: 'a nice rose' — growth is upright — blooms are exhibition quality and long-lasting — no disease. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) also considers blooms are show quality — foliage good, disease-free and very hardy — will increase.

BELLET ETOILE, H.T. (Lens '62). Yellow. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in. reports: did not perform as well this year — medium-sized blooms are of good form and colour — slow to repeat — some blackspot.

BEWITCHED, H.T. (Germain's '67). Phlox-pink. Mrs. Packard (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 45 in.) states: this new variety was by far the best All America winner for me this year — lovely in form and texture — attractive healthy foliage in a bad season — 'should be a very popular pink'.

BLAKENEY'S RED, H.T. (Blakeney '63). This variety can be used for exhibition purposes in a pinch, writes Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) — an average bloomer — plant bushy and healthy — fragrant. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) however comments: has lots of healthy foliage but few blooms — 'would not repeat it'.

BLUE BOX, S. (Kordes int. Hennessey '62). Reddish-violet. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) comments: blooms come on previous year's wood, tremendous amount of bloom for months, then no more — colour bluish-purple, interesting to see what hybridizers will do with it! — mildews badly.

BLUE DIAMOND, Fl. (Lens '63). Rich violet to purplish-maroon. Mrs. Antoft (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) states: this was sold to us as a H.T. — blooms

are full and of perfect shape — growth strong. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) comments: buds are beautiful — flowers fade in the sun, variety hates rain — free-blooming.

BLUE MOON, H.T. (Tantau '64). Light mauve. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 45 in.) reports: a good performer this year — growth strong — bloom of exhibition form, repeats — no disease. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) writes: tough to beat on the show table in mauve or lavender class — colour pale but acceptable, bloom well-shaped — foliage rather poor. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) observes: bush produced 3 blooms in the spring, nothing afterwards — large flowers are fragrant and of exhibition form, colour is good — hope for better performance next year.

BOB HOPE, Fl. (Kordes int. J.&P. '66). Deep red. Mr. Frasier (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 66 in.) reports: this is a tall, upright bush — bears lots of dark florescent-red bloom — no disease — hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: variety has fairly good form — growth is upright.

BOND STREET, H.T. (McGredy '65). Salmon-pink. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) writes: this is an upright plant, with blooms more attractive in bud than when opened — a useful bedding variety. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) had good results from this new rose in first year — no trouble — no disease — very fragrant. Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.) hopes his bush proves hardy as it is a beautiful rose — a low-growing plant — fairly free-flowering.

BONNIE PINK, Fl. (J.&P. '64). Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: this is a variety of low, spreading growth — blooms are H.T.-shape, long-lasting — no disease — hardy.

BOSSA NOVA, H.T. (McGredy '64). Deep golden yellow. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) reports: an attractive yellow — vigorous bush but foliage not attractive — prone to disease. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) was disappointed with results in second year — plant habit is poor, tall-growing with thin stems — blooms sparse — 'King's Ransom' is a much superior yellow.

BRANDENBURG, H.T. (Kordes '65). Two-toned red. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) observes: this is a tall, upright bush with good foliage — has plenty of large blooms of exhibition quality. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: a very straight-growing, upright plant — blooms of excellent form — healthy. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) found it a reasonably free-bloomer in the first year — exhibition form — will report further. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: flowers are well-formed, but open far too rapidly for show use. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 23 in.) advises: variety is slow to repeat, although blooms are of good form and colour — not too vigorous in first year.

CAMELOT, Gr. (Swim & Weeks int. C.&P. '65). Between deep yellowish-pink and vivid red. Mr. Bishop (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports this variety was somewhat disappointing in quantity and quality of bloom in second year — location may be contributing factor. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: plants were larger in second year, showed up much better, but average number of well-formed flowers was low. For Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) also, the variety bloomed in abundance this year, after poor showing in the first — very showy growth — 'this rose does not impress me'. Mr. De Kelver (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: flowers are long-lasting, with large heads — good growth, upright and healthy. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) mentions the exhibition-type blooms on an upright bush — no disease. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) observes: variety had too few blooms on mediocre plants in this extraordinary year. This is a welcome addition to

the grandiflora family says Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) — strong-growing bush — bloom excellent. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) comments: 'consider it one of the loveliest roses in my garden' — growth was excellent — blooms of exhibition quality, hold colour throughout. Dr Lea (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) says: top performer both years, particularly good in autumn — bush sturdy and disease-resistant. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: would be just another variety, except for large heads produced late in summer that were very beautiful — a lovely colour. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) advises: had much more bloom this year and very attractive colour — an excellent addition. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 25 in.) notes: much improved in second year — blooms are an unusual silky, silvery orange-to-coral, very attractive — a good new rose. However, Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) complains it was very poor this season; and Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) states likewise. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) observes: blooms are usually in clusters — but a little stingy in number — seems strong and hardy — 'I like it'. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 44 in.) points out that colour varies with the season — 'does better for others than for me'.

CANADIAN CENTENNIAL, Fl. (J.&P. '66). Coral-salmon. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) reports: variety bears tight, very double blooms on a vigorous, many-branched bush — very susceptible to blackspot — plants received had disadvantage of 6-8 inch shank from roots to graft, which calls for very deep planting hole. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.) says: have small enthusiasm for this rose — its young buds have a rather attractive orange-pink colour, which soon fades into a dusty pink — slow to repeat. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) points out that grown by itself (i.e. one bush) the variety is very ordinary, but planted in mass it looks very good, and keeps its bloom well — very widely grown in Montreal area this summer — shall not increase my stock. Mr. Mayer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: growth is low and spreading — blooms tend to fade fairly quickly — in my opinion just another floribunda, and not particularly outstanding which is unfortunate, in view of all the bally-hoo it has been given and the trouble it has caused. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) states: this rose is away behind 'Miss Canada' in my garden, on all counts — growth not too good — all in all the best thing about this rose is that net proceeds went to help retarded children — 'I prefer 'Spartan' or 'Fashion'. The writer (3 pls.; 1 yr.) was impressed by the continuous display of colour on the bushes throughout the season.

CANDY STRIPE, H.T. (C.&P. '63). Pink blend. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 55 in.) notes: a tall upright bush — a delightful exhibition-type rose, large blooms hold well — fragrant — very hardy. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: one of the best variegated varieties, but not too much contrast in the colour — bush grew well this year. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) states: vigorous healthy bush, had a few wonderful blooms.

CASANOVA, H.T. (McGredy '64). Medium yellow. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.) writes: this is a strong upright plant — disease-resistant — blooms an attractive creamy shade of yellow — rather sparse in first year — nicely shaped in the bud. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) notes: blooms are exhibition-type — foliage excellent — 'a real nice yellow'. Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.) agrees, and says 'am very pleased'.

CASINO, L.C. (McGredy '63). Soft yellow. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 2 yrs.) comments: in 2 years this climber grew into a very large bush, with large soft yellow flowers of beautiful H.T.-form — truly ever-blooming and fragrant. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 72 in.) also reports a favourable opinion — bears lovely H.T.-shaped buds — seems hardy.

CELEBRATION, Fl. (Dickson '61). Light salmon with ivory base. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) reports: plant has improved with age — bloomed

fairly steadily all season, I find the colour in fall very pleasing — healthy foliage — some blackspot. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: this is a very showy bush — pointed buds are long-lasting — a good repeater — clean foliage — no fragrance.

CHAMPAGNE, H.T. (Lindquist int. Howard '61). Buff with apricot shading. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) observes: second year performance of this variety was very disappointing — few blooms and little new growth. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) says: a good rose — has exhibition blooms but is not too free-blooming. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) also found it not too productive — bloom balls badly in wet weather, although of exhibition form. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) relates: in my experience, this plant has deteriorated each year — this spring it was laid to rest — R.I.P.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, Fl. (Norman int. Harkness '65). Rose-pink. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: blooms open quite rapidly — has attractive foliage and appears healthy. Mrs. Gallagher (4 pls.; 2 yrs.) notes: the lovely small buds of deep pink open into blooms of a much lighter shade, on a good medium-size bush, with nice bronzy foliage. Mr. Patterson, 2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) was satisfied with first year's growth — flowers soon open, not many petals.

CHERRY BRANDY, H.T. (Tantau '65). Light orange-red. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) writes: variety gave a poor performance in its first year — the few medium-sized blooms produced were of good form and colour — bush lacked vigour and had tendency to sprawl. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yr. 20 in.) considers this a rare beauty, though not very vigorous — a new and desirable colour — exquisite buds.

CHICAGO PEACE, H.T. (Johnston C.&P. '62). Pink with yellow reverse. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) enthuses: continues to be a winner with enormous blooms — bushes sturdy and disease-free — however, one friend asked facetiously 'why grow cabbages on a rose bush?' Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: was not nearly so prolific this year, though growth was strong and healthy — has most attractive bloom of exceptional size. Mr. De Kelver (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: buds and blooms are beautiful, large, and lots of them. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) also mentions the exhibition calibre of the blooms, of immense size and beautiful colour. Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: 'an outstanding rose' — vigorous growth — prolific bloomer. Mr. Grindle (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) thinks it is more colourful than 'Peace' — very healthy plant. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) confesses: all my efforts to grow this rose have been unsuccessful, neither bush has done well. Mr. McDougall (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) says: blooms are show quality — foliage good — disease-free — hardy. Mr. McNally (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) observes: bush showed up better in the fall — the few blooms were large and foliage was nice — expect improvement next year. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) points out that all plants wintered well — good bloomers. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) rates this a good rose in every respect, with excellent healthy foliage. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: vigorous healthy bush, with blooms of excellent quality. For Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) variety was a rather stingy bloomer — one shoot this year bore 'Peace', other 'Chicago Peace' blooms. Mr. Perrault (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) found the flowers very good for cutting — production fair — vigorous — will repeat. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.) writes: its plant habits are better than 'Peace' — an interesting rose, one never quite knows what pink, yellow, orange or copper shades will be forthcoming. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) says: showed excellent vigorous growth this year, with generous blooms of tremendous size, some of exhibition quality. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) had no complaints — am looking for great things next year. Mr. Whitfield (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: grown on multiflora it

had many blooms, but these were poor exhibition quality — some reversion to 'Peace' colouring in August. Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) however considers bloom certainly of show quality, especially in late fall.

CHINATOWN, S. (Poulsen '63). Yellow with cherry edge. Mrs. Antoft (12 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: growth of this variety was much better in second year, with free flower production of 4 inch double bloom — good fragrance — tall and very vigorous. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) had a disappointing first year's experience with this variety, too much plant growth and too few blooms. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 58 in.) notes: it is far too tall and has very few blooms in fall — flowers have good form. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) reports: some canes very tall, but plant is bushy, and large blooms are freely produced — very fragrant. Mr. Spencer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) points out 'always some bloom on this bush'. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 84 in.) writes: this one I can recommend, takes a year to get its feet down, but then look out! The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) received a miserable, anemic-looking bush from England, which made no growth whatever — doubt it will survive winter.

CLAIR MATIN, Cl. or S. (Meilland '60). Pink. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports; made quite a show in July for a new climber — blooms in trusses, but not long-lasting — clean foliage — well pleased with it. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

COLOGNE CARNIVAL (Kolner Karnival), H.T. (Kordes int. Wheatcroft '64). Silver blend. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: variety was not too vigorous in first year — blooms are much cleaner lavender than 'Sterling Silver' and other lavenders, and colour is much better saturated — am looking forward to seeing this next year, if winter spares it. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) also considers this 'a real good lavender' — nice buds and attractive blooms. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: blooms have good form and colour — foliage good — disease-resistant.

COLOUR WONDER (Konigen der Rosen), H.T. (Kordes '64). Salmon-opal. Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) observes: this rose bears very unusual blooms of striking colour which is hard to describe, as hardly two flowers are exactly alike — the glowing colour attracted much attention — fragrant. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: was slow starter in first year, but produced some exquisite blooms, with nicely-shaped clean foliage. Mr. Collier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 10 in.) notes: plants were late arriving (due to longshoremen's strike) — open blooms last exceptionally well. In the opinion of Mr. De Kelver (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) this is a 'real eye-catcher' — lots of bloom of good form — fragrant — light green foliage. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) refers to the nice blooms which hold their colour, which is very attractive. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees: blooms are beautifully-formed, of a most unusual colour — very neat bush — put on a fine display in the fall. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) cautions: while colour is striking, double centres are frequent and growth of bush is not too strong — but 'verdict is still out.' Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 16 in.) advises: plants gave a poor performance for this year — slow to repeat — small blooms are of good form and colour. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: strong bush — blooms very double on firm stems, last longer than any other H.T. when out — hard to handle, stems covered with stubby sharp thorns. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.) found this rose about what could be expected from its parents 'Super Star' and 'Perfecta' — seems to have many admirers — fragrant. Mr. Whitlock (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: 4 inch blooms are produced on strong stems, in moderate quantity — 'an exciting bicolour'.

COLUMBUS QUEEN, H.T. (Swim, Armstrong '62). Light pink, darker pink reverse. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: this is a deep rich pink —

bloom of exhibition form, good substance — healthy bush. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) reports: this is a great prize-winner at our coastal shows, when grown in warmer sections — has fine form and texture of bloom. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: the long tulipy buds open to urn-shaped flowers — 'no longer excites me'.

CORONADO, H.T. (Von Abrams P.&D. '60). Red and yellow bicolour. Mrs. Antoft (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) states: blooms are large and well-formed — bush is vigorous grower — fragrant. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CRIMSON HALO, H.T. (Int. Harkness '65). Light crimson. Mr. Jenkins (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: this is a plant that stands up in wet weather well — flowers are attractive and bright — not as large as some reds. Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) found that the fair number of blooms on this rose open up too quickly, on rather weak stems — 'not a very good red and would like to wait a year'. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: a spreading bush — stood the heat well — blooms long-lasting, fair producer — very striking red — no fragrance.

DAILY SKETCH, Fl. (McGredy '61). Deep pink and silver. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) says: almost as popular as 'Kordes Perfecta' which it resembles, although it turns a dark plum-red colour with age — very free-flowering — vigorous — fragrant. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: the long-lasting flowers take on different shades as they age, but are still pretty — slow repeater. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs; 34 in.) mentions: a spreading type, very vigorous — H.T.-shape blooms are long-lasting. Mr. Goulding (2 pls; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: blooms of H.T.-type are lovely and most interesting in the early stages, but not so attractive when fully open. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 34 in.) observes; does most of its blooming early in the season — flowers come singly and in clusters — appear scorched in hot weather — a favourite. 'Still one of my best floribundas' writes Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 4, 5 yrs.) — proved winter hardy and a strong grower. Mr. Meier (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) also rates this variety as outstanding — resembles 'Perfecta' — fragrant — upright bush, disease free. Mr. Morden (4 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 32 in.) suggests this is a good rose for bedding and arranging. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) states: had one good cycle of bloom in July. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: a bushy plant with strong canes — very large flowers — very fragrant. Mr. White (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this a very attractive rose — free-flowering — hardy. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

DIAMANT (Diamond), Fl. (Kordes '62). Orange-red. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: the large petalled blooms hold colour particularly well — seems to be in flower most of the time — extremely healthy — 'I like it very much'. Mr. MacPherson (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: the best of the orange-reds—blooms are outstanding colour, in trusses, of good form—plants are small but hope for improvement when established. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs. 35 in.) agrees the colour is very attractive — blooms have good form — 'hope it will bloom more freely next year'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.) notes: bush not so vigorous this year — June bloom was good, very little growth afterwards. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this a very pleasing fully double, bright orange-red — blooms not too crowded on trusses. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) says: this H.T.-type floribunda had some blooms all season — best in June. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) observes: bushes were winter-damaged, lost one during summer, other made new growth from base early this fall — apparently not hardy. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: seems a good floribunda if I could get it to grow — lost one of the two I had last year and the replacement was dead on arrival: is there a weakness here? Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: this is the

first year this rose has done anything — has had to take a back seat to 'Scarlet Queen Elizabeth' and 'Queen Elizabeth' beside it.

DIORAMA, H.T. (de Ruiter '65). Apricot-yellow flushed pink. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) considers this a lovely exhibition rose — blooms of good substance — on first year plant there were only 3 blooms, last being the best. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: the medium-size blooms are of good form — colour holds well — slow to repeat — bush not too vigorous in first year.

DOROTHY WHEATCROFT, Fl. (Wheatcroft '61). Orange-red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: this is a free-blooming variety — flowers are very showy — large plants.

DIXIE BELLE, H.T. (Boerner int. J.&P. '63). Mr. Buckley (20 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: a bed of these roses was delightful all summer — the well-formed flowers are light pink with deeper pink at centre.

DR. A. J. VERHAGE, H.T. (Verbeck '60). Deep yellow. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers the blooms of this variety are exhibition quality — have delightful fragrance — a slow repeater. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) agrees and notes the colour holds well — dark green foliage tends to blackspot — an upright plant. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DR. BROWNELL, H.T. (Brownell '65). Peach and yellow. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: colour of bloom is not striking, flowers do not last, but the foliage is shiny, just like a mirror and stays that way, no foliage like it except perhaps 'Piccadilly' — very spreading bush — slight fragrance.

EIFFEL TOWER, H.T. (Swim '63). Medium pink. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) writes: a giant, but well-proportioned bush, clean and healthy — attractive blooms which hold well, although many do not open fully. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) notes: very tall bush, slender stems, foliage of light lemon-green is not attractive — not impressed with performance this year. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 72 in.) observes: buds and blooms of exhibition type, open nicely on long stems — very hardy. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 52 in.) comments: a tall-growing variety — buds are a delight, full blooms not quite so good — will report next year. 'The most spectacular plants in my garden' says Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 72 in.) — bloom continuously. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: the few blooms produced to date have been excellent, but much too few — bush ungainly and did little after mid-season. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 72 in.) states: good variety with long buds that last well, despite few petals — little disease. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 58 in.) mentions the huge well-formed buds which take long to open, sometimes damaged by weather during that interval. On the other hand, the long pointed buds open too fast for Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) says he will discard when he needs space. Mrs. Smith (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) was disappointed with the variety — beautiful only in the bud — blooms plentiful and fragrant but opened up flat. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) says: 'I like this one, shall repeat' — both buds and blooms are excellent.

ELIZABETH OF GLAMIS, Fl. (McGredy '64). Salmon-pink. Mrs. Antoft (20 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 20 in.) writes: this is a glamourised 'Fashion', which it resembles both in growth and flower — showed quite an improvement in second year. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) was disappointed in first year performance — very little bloom and bush slow in developing — doubtful if bushes are hardy enough to survive winter. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: this rose is not too free-flowering — plants are still not too strong — few flowers produced were of excellent form. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 10 in.) was not impressed: plant received seems to be a dwarf, only pro-

ducing 4 blooms. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) notes: a tall, spreading bush — abundant blooms of salmon colour — nice fragrance. For Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) this variety wintered well — performance even better than first year — blooms in good clusters and very fragrant — 'recommend this variety'. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) feels this rose shows promise — made very slow start but blooms were bright and attractive. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) found its performance ordinary, except for first crop in the spring which were truly beautiful. In the opinion of Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) this is one of the best new floribundas — abundant bloom, very showy and fragrant. Mr. Meier (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) enthuses: bloomed abundantly from early June — pleasing colour, H.T. buds — 'my favourite'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 14 in.) states: big disappointment in second year — few small blooms of good form — bush lacks vigour — will probably discard. This rose gave a much better performance for Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) in second year—well-formed blooms hold colour and are fragrant. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) advises: had several small well-shaped flowers — will keep. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) advises: not happy for me, not a good bloom all season. An excellent variety, according to Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) — continuous bloom of H.T.-type — am pleased and have seen plants doing even better in other gardens. Mr. Patterson (1pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) agrees: 'this will be a favourite I am sure'. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) mentions: flowers in clusters are H.T.-type, of excellent form — prolific bloomer — fragrant.

ELYSIUM, Fl. (Kordes '61). Light yellowish-salmon. Mrs. Antoft (15 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: variety showed a taller bushier growth in second year — blooms in abundance — fragrant. Mr. Buckley (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: colour is a pure pink — beautiful flowers in bud and when open. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 38 in.) comments: an excellent free-blooming plant — repeats —lovely in opening bud, does better than 'Vera Dalton' and 'Fashion' for me.

EMINENCE, H.T. (Gaujard '63). Rose-lavender. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: bloom of this variety holds colour well, does not fade — has exhibition form.

ERNEST H. MORSE, H.T. (Kordes '64). Rich turkey-red. Mr. Collier (1 pl. 1 yr.; 16 in.) states: variety had only 3 blooms this season, each of which was perfect — have hopes for next year.

EUROPEANA, Fl. (de Ruiter '63). Blood red. Mrs. Antoft (6 pls.; 1 yr.; 27 in.) reports: this is a very bushy plant with large trusses of dark red bloom, which always attracts attention. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) notes: flowers are borne in large trusses on wide-spreading bushes — very floriferous — deeper in colour than 'Lilli Marlene' and 'Marlena'. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.) writes: this appears to be the best of the new red floribundas — flowers very bright, very double and long-lasting. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) finds this plant a showy grower with large flower heads and attractive foliage — prefers 'Lilli Marlene' in spring, but this was fine in fall. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 26 in.) comments: exceptionally free-flowering and long-lasting — good colour and stability. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) mentions bush produces large trusses of glowing crimson flowers in abundance.

EVE ALLEN, H.T. (Allen '63). Rose-red with buffish reverse. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: this is a fairly good bicolour, that is free-blooming — bud not quite long enough for best exhibition form — beautiful this autumn — blackspots.

EVELYN FISON, Fl. (McGredy '62). Crimson. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) considers this 'the best floribunda in my garden' — bears an abundance of long-lasting blooms which do not fade or burn in the sun. Mrs. Gallagher

(2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.) writes: a vivid and excellent floribunda in colour and performance—always in bloom. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 32 in.) comments: a good every-day floribunda — no troubles — 'should be with us for a long time'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 33 in.) reports: a good rose this year — medium size blooms are borne in clusters, long-lasting. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) mentions that colour never fades — free-flowering — disease-resistant. Mrs. Packard (1 p..; 3 yrs.; 50 in.) notes: was slow in first year, but is now glorious — flowers last so long and such a fiery colour. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) states: 'I agree with comments of last year's C.H. — one of the best floribundas'. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.) also confirms his own opinion, 'this is one of the best reds, and also one of the best in any colour'. Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) observes: had fair amount of bloom in first year — healthy foliage — 'good red'.

EVENSONG, H.T. (Arnot '63). Salmon-pink. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) reports: variety showed vigorous growth and was disease-free — not a prolific bloomer, however blooms were excellent. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: produced large blooms which opened too fast, not good for exhibition — slow to repeat — will probably discard after another year. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: was grown in too much shade, so had not enough bloom, but a gay pink of the type of 'Opera' — this one looks interesting.

FEE, Fl. (Kordes '63). Deep salmon. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: a very floriferous variety, with well-formed buds.

FEMINA, H.T. (Gaujard '63). Pink blend. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) reports: this is a bush of spreading type—blooms are show quality—mildews. Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: may be a really good one — beautifully well-shaped blooms, but not too many in first year — healthy. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this a fairly good variety — flowers well-formed — bushy plant tends to mildew. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: large blooms are good form and colour — slow to repeat — 'if it were not for colour I would not be impressed.' Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) agrees: not a strong plant, although a lovely colour — 'only for the experts'.

FINALE, Fl. (Kordes int. Dickson '64). Salmon-red. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: this is a low, compact plant, with attractive small blooms — a good bedding variety. Mr. Jubien (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) writes: 'I give this rose very high marks for its habit of growth, flower production, colour and freedom from any defects — have added more stock'.

FIRST FEDERAL, H.T. (Boerner '63). Orange-pink. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: this variety is close to 'Montezuma' in colour, but not as orange — free bloomer and a good garden variety.

FLAMENCO, Fl. (McGredy '61). Deep salmon. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 32 in.) notes: very bushy plant, covered with bloom all summer, which was long-lasting and non-fading. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: greatly improved in second year — medium-sized blooms are of good colour. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 29 in.) comments: flowers of medium size grow in clusters on an upright bush — 'a good garden rose'.

FLORIADE, Gr. (Teunis van der Schilden int. Armstrong '63). Light carmine-red. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports: a sturdy, disease-free bush — blooms are almost H.T.-type — 'a useful addition to the grandiflora family'. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 50 in.) comments: very tall — nice foliage — colour like 'Tropicana' —'a good rose'. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) notes: very few blooms this year, seemed slow to establish — disappointing — colour would be good addition to grandiflora group if it measured up in other ways. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) found the variety quite generous with flowers, which

were very bright — healthy low-growing bush — much like 'Tropicana'. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) observes: continues to be excellent — far superior here to 'Montezuma'.

FLOWER GIRL, Fl. (Dickson '64). Salmon-cream. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this a very beautiful variety — 'one of the best of all'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) agrees: small H.T.-blooms are of good form and colour, borne singly — good repeater — long-lasting — 'a good garden rose'.

FRAGRANT CLOUD (Duftwolke), H.T. (Tantau '63). Geranium-lake. Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes: a very beautiful rose with outstanding fragrance—lots of large flowers—attracts much attention. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: performed excellently for first year — prolific, good quality blooms — fragrant — 'very worth while'. No wonder this variety scored so heavily in the ratings, says Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.), it is tops in every respect — 'and such heavenly fragrance'. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) concurs: one of the most outstanding roses in the test garden — this rose gave me the greatest thrill of any, except 'Kronenbourg'—delightful fragrance. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) observes: a good garden rose, not suitable for exhibition — blooms open rather quickly — some mildew. Mr. De Kelver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) notes: has excellent bloom, long-lasting, non-fading — a dandy rose. 'The most beautiful rose in our garden' enthuses Mr. Frasier (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 39 in.), very free-blooming — low, spreading, compact. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) rates this a top rose in every way — while colour and form are most attractive, the fragrance is its greatest attribute — 'a rose to savor in summer and remember in winter'. Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 30 in.) points out: this is one of the first to bloom, made an excellent showing late in June in a slow-growing spring — foliage is diseases-free. Mr. Laffey (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) enthuses: 'in my money, this is the greatest of all modern roses' — beautiful large blooms all the time, from June to November — exceptional fragrance. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 36 in.) finds it still a show variety, and only defect is it blooms in bursts and opens quite rapidly. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 53 in.) agrees the attractive blooms are good for exhibition purposes — good healthy foliage — 'recommend this variety'. Mrs. MacDonald (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) thinks this rose is well-named. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 21 in.) is restrained: not too vigorous in first year — blooms open rather fast. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: flowers are of perfect exhibition form (Best rose in V.R.S. Show — A. Selwood). Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) mentions: rose is almost same colour as 'Super Star' but a better bloomer and more fragrant. Mrs. Packard (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in) also thinks colour more red than 'Super Star', one 6-inch bloom in October was true vermilion. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) deals in superlatives: 'the best variety I have ever grown'. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) also compares blooms with 'Super Star', but thinks they have more substance. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) sums it up: this rose has everything, including exhibition form — 'move over, 'Super Star'.' Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports fair growth from his plant in first year. Mr. Westbrook (6 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) observes: a 'must' as a garden rose. Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) says a beautiful rose, with first-rate flowers. Mr. Whitlock (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: after a slow start in first year, was excellent this year — a high-centred, exhibition-type rose.

GARDEN STATE, Gr. (Meilland int. C.&P. '65). Rose-pink. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: variety of upright growth, with attractive blooms — useful background in beds. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 72 in.) also suggests: a tall bush for the background — bloom exhibition quality — very hardy. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.;) notes: a good dark pink — performed well in first year — healthy bush. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) observes: bush is very tall but narrow — medium size well-formed flowers.

GARTENFREUDE, Fl. (Kordes '65). Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: this is a polyanthus type, with small flowers of bright red, very prolifically-produced.

GARTENZAUBER, Fl. (Kordes '61). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: variety produces medium-sized blooms of good colour and form — bush has no vigour, will probably discard.

GARVEY, H.T. (McGredy '61). Two-toned pink. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) describes this as a spreading bush — blooms long-lasting — fair repeater — average foliage — slight fragrance. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 6 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: flowered well first part of year, but little later — little fragrance. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

GAVOTTE, H.T. (Sanday '63). Pink with yellow base. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) comments: low bushy plant — pointed, shapely buds, a couple of blooms were of finest exhibition quality — free-blooming — blackspots. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: not too vigorous in first year — large blooms of exhibition form and colour, which do not hold in hot weather — 'would like to try on multiflora'.

GAY PRINCESS, Fl. (J.&P. '66). Shell pink. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) says: this new H.T.-type rose (AARS '67) bears lots of bloom, singly and in clusters — tall spreading bush — another 'must' for your garden. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: not 'gay' but very dainty — a pretty thing, though not a continuous bloomer for me — may need more sun.

GEISHA, Fl. (Kordes '65). A very delicate light pink, reports Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.), somewhat like 'Dainty Bess' but with better colour saturation; it should make a beautiful floribunda.

GEISHA GIRL, Fl. (McGredy '64). Medium yellow. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) observes: has yet to prove itself after one season — will watch it closely next year. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) considers variety a good floribunda in this colour — well-clothed with disease-free foliage — proved winter hardy.

GINGER, Fl. (Boerner J.&P. '62). Orange-red. Mr. Buckley (24 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: without doubt an excellent bedding rose—produces its brightly coloured coral blooms on dwarf compact plants. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: a tall spreading bush — lots of exhibition-type bloom — very hardy — no disease. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) reports: bloom production was good, however flowers just average — low spreading growth, disease-free foliage — winter hardy. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 40 in) notes: a wonderful rose for landscape and borders — colourful flowers.

GIRL SCOUT, Fl. (Boerner J.&P. '60). Golden yellow. Mr. Buckley (24 pls.; 2 yrs.; 16 in.) comments: because of light yellow flowers and light green leaves, it was named in honour of Girl Scouts of America a few years ago — the plants here were very weak, disease-ridden and not good on any count. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GOLDEN GIANT, H.T. (Kordes '61). Deep yellow. Mrs. Antoft (12 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 32 in.) reports: variety very much improved in second year — continuous abundant bloom. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) also found it very prolific in second year — blooms not large, does need dis-budding. Mr. Bowles (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) observes: blooms are well-formed and production good — slightly fragrant — needs dis-budding. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) notes: this rose is a nice non-fading yellow — not a good repeater. Mr. Meier (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: an upright bush, with good foliage — lots of bloom — fragrant. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 52 in.) also points out that

bush needs dis-budding — upright, vigorous — a real good rose. For Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) variety was a great disappointment — few blooms since spring — am discarding. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) says: gives exhibition bloom if dis-budded — good colour — fragrant. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) informs us: 'passed away during the winter'. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

GOLDEN SLIPPERS, Fl. (Von Abrams P.&D. '61). Yellow blend. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 28 in.) comments: 'I like the colour of this rose' — very attractive buds, but flowers are short-lived, lots of them — no disease. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) agrees the colour is most striking in early stages, but blooms open out quickly and are short-lived — free-blooming. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) found it a shy bloomer, with just average form. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 18 in.) writes: blooms do not hold up long enough to be a good garden rose — average repeater — susceptible to blackspot. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 yrs.) suggests its use as a bright, dwarf bush for the front row — very showy — blooms well, in bursts. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

GOLDSCHATZ, Fl. (Tantau '64). Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: this is a floribunda rose with golden flowers of good substance, and dark green leaves.

GOLDTOPAS, Fl. (Kordes '63). Yellow. This is an odd colour, petals sprinkled with rose — on some flowers speckling is more pronounced than on others, notes Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.). Mrs. Hawkins (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 16 in.) reports: a low-growing bush, inclined to be tender — a few singly-produced flowers of unusual colour and mediocre form. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) writes: very bright golden yellow — rather stingy bloomer — bush only fair, but first year performance satisfactory. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: a floribunda version of 'Autumn', both in flower form, colour and glossy foliage — 'cute'. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) observes: plant is strong and upright — blooms one of the earliest and latest, ruffled flowers up to 4 inches — would like room enough for more — recommend.

GRANADA, H.T. (Lindquist '63). Pink-carmine-yellow. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) emphasizes the attractive blooms are distinctive in colour and shape — prone to mildew in late summer. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: bears lots of flowers, but they are not long-lasting — droops badly when it rains — nice colour in the garden — 'I like it'. Mr. Frasier (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 46 in.) reports: variety has lots of exhibition bloom — 'a very nice rose' — hardy, will mildew. Blooms are not large, but a very showy flower in the garden, writes Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) — very interesting foliage with waxy leaves rather like holly — susceptible to mildew. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) considers the sunset colours enhance this rose of rather ordinary quality and just fair performance — best in cool weather. Mr. Mayer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: fragrant flowers are an interesting colour, but small and open very quickly — tendency to be borne in clusters — resembles a grandiflora rather than H.T. — not an outstanding variety. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) thinks this rose adds colour to the garden—free-blooming — healthy plant. Mr. Miller (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: only one plant left, others winter-killed — growth on this one very poor and not worthy of comment. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) likes the glossy holly-like leaves — healthy and vigorous bush — colour blend pleasing — blooms well. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) finds this a beautiful and useful garden rose, which can be grown to exhibition form and size with special attention; some fragrance — no longer suffers from mildew. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 24 in.) states: a low grower with me — many very attractive blooms — quite showy.

GRAND SLAM, H.T. (Armstrong '63). Between cherry and rose-red. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 45 in.) comments: very fast-growing bush — blooms of

good form — not a good repeater — fragrant. Mr. Laffey (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) is restrained; an unruly bush with weak stems — blooms are poor colour — not exhibition type. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: foliage is good — not too much bloom in first year, but would recommend.

GRUSS AN BERLIN, H.T. (Kordes '63). Light red. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) commends this variety — has very good buds, exhibition-quality bloom, long-lasting — good foliage — no disease. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 31 in.) reports: plant produced blooms of very good quality this year—upright growth. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: although a poor bush was received, it did surprisingly well — flowers well-formed, on long stems — 'a good new red'. Mr. Morden (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 21 in.) observes: not so vigorous this year and slow to repeat — 'I still think it a good rose'. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: a sturdy, upright bush with healthy foliage, one bush tried to become a standard — believe this one is a comer, it certainly was a crowd-pleaser in August.

GRUSS AN KOBLENZ, L.C. (Kordes '63). Dark crimson. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: this may be the repeat-blooming climber I have been waiting for; while growth and bloom were not outstanding in first year, this year the repeat performance was topnotch, 3 times, with plenty of excellent flowers in clusters — colour a delight for the red-lovers — had a small cluster (4th time) about 10 days ago.

HALLMARK, H.T. (Morey int. J.&P. '66). Medium red. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: variety grows tall, upright — lots of exhibition blooms — will mildew. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) comments: quite free-blooming, with a fairly well-shaped bud — 'just another red'. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 65 in.) writes: continues to be one of our best crimson roses — big blooms last a week when cut — if it had perfume it would have everything.

HALLOWE'EN, H.T. (Int. McConnell '62). Orange-scarlet. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) writes: growth of this variety was slow — not many blooms — may improve next year — fragrant. Mrs. Paton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: has good disease-resistant foliage — bears showy, large flowers — fragrant — hardy — recommended. Mrs. Smith (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) was well pleased — had very large-petalled blooms, not as many this year as last — fragrant — hardy. Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) comments this was more vigorous than ever, more blooms and slightly better than last year — still not impressed, except fragrance.

HANDEL, Cl. (McGredy '65). Cream edged pink. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) reports good growth by this rose in first year — blooms rather small but attractive — 'it seems to be a true ever-bloomer'.

HAPPY EVENT, Fl. (Dickson '64). This is a very interesting floribunda, writes Mr. Buckley (5 pls.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.), flowers open fast, but then fade to a light yellow centre, with a salmon edge at the outside of the petals — not one to rave about but one that is different. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: blooms all summer, not too many at a time — only objection, it opens too quickly.

HELENE SCHOEN, H.T. (Von Abrams '62). Deep red. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.) relates: 'this rose was planted in autumn of '64, struggled to life in '65, produced one rather lovely red flower of good exhibition form and quietly expired'. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: a variety of upright, vigorous growth — blooms exhibition-type — production fair — if it stands up to our winters, should be around for a long time. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in. comments: growth is leggy, not heavily foliaged — exhibition quality blooms, but a shy bloomer — fragrant. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) is cautious: variety bears red show-quality bloom, but plant lacks sufficient

foliage — sparse bloomer, but each flower excellent — in overall picture, the entire concept of the plant lacks something — what? — 'I just don't know'.

HENKELL ROYAL, H.T. (Kordes '64). Red. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: variety bears very large flowers up to 5-inch when fully open. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) comments: produces lots of exhibition bloom on a tall, upright bush — nice shiny foliage — no disease. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 52 in.) reports: growth tall — bud well-formed, but not too many petals — 'just another red'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) observes: does not repeat too well — bush is not vigorous — dark green foliage, with some blackspot.

HEROICA, Gr. (Lens '61). Mrs. Antoft (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) comments: this variety is similar to 'John S. Armstrong', but a better shaped flower although not as abundant for the first year as this later one — a vigorous tall bush.

HERZ, H.T. (Tantau '63). Blood red. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: variety came through first winter O.K. — made vigorous growth, with plenty of disease-proof foliage — production good, of excellent well-formed blooms — satisfactory new rose. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: bush with fairly small blooms that has been rather ordinary for me — growth tall and slender.

HEURE MAUVE, H.T. (Laperriere '63). Lilac. Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: this variety has large and very double blooms, attractive colour — dwarf, bushy plant — slight fragrance.

HIGH ESTEEM, H.T. (Von Abrams '61). Two-toned pink. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 50 in.) comments: a delightful rose with extreme fragrance and lots of exhibition bloom — some mildew. Mr. MacPherson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: plant made poor growth and mildewed badly — bloom of attractive colour — 'only redeeming feature was I did not pay $10 originally demanded'. Mrs. Morton (3 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: above average production of well-formed blooms — very fragrant — prone to mildew.

HONEY FAVOURITE, H.T. (Von Abrams '63). Two-toned pink. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) reports: last year's plant did not survive winter — hope new one does, as the colour is different, a change from other recent varieties — low growth and good foliage — excellent exhibition quality bloom — not profuse. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) suggests: foliage is very fine, like 'Pink Favourite' — if disbudded, can be grown to exhibition form.

ILSE KROHN SUPERIOR, S. (Kordes '64). White. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: this in an everblooming sport of 'Ilse Krohn' — bush had several large heads of bloom during the summer.

INDIANA, H.T. (C.&P. '65). Medium red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: a variety a bit like 'Christian Dior', not quite as glamorous, but it is good.

INGE HORTSMANN, H.T. (Tantau '64). Bright red with pale yellow reverse. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 38 in.) observes: the large blooms open too fast — plant vigorous and disease-free — this would be a good rose if it opened more slowly.

INNISFREE, Fl. (Dickson '64). Yellow-orange-pink. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) writes: if second year growth is any indication, it wasn't worth planting — flowered once — prone to blackspot. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) also found variety very disappointing — too much blackspot — will eliminate. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: showed some improvement in second year, but was not pleased with growth or colour — summer blooms were

about size of 'Masquerade' and same number of petals — colour is undecided — blooms do not last well, slow to repeat — fall bloom showed improvement — will try one more year.

INTERMEZZO, H.T. (Dot '62) Lavender. In the opinion of Mrs. Antoft (15 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) the variety is one of the best in this new colour — second year showed taller growth and rich bloom during entire season — fragrant. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: we are all looking for a good lavender, and this seems to be the best in this colour class — lots of bloom, and it stands up very well in hot weather. Mr. Meier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) reports: blooms large, but not a heavy bloomer — needs protection from mildew. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 16 in.) states: just another lavender, with no vigour — will discard. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: bushy plant with good stems — blooms well but slow to repeat.

INVITATION, H.T. (Swim & Weeks '61). Salmon-pink. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 38 in.) reports: variety was excellent in first year, not quite so good in second, mediocre this year — evidently does not like our winters — may discard. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: medium size blooms are good form and colour — slow to repeat — not too vigorous in first year. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 90 in.) notes: few roses could endure under the shade of a small tree as these have — bears continuous, exquisite blooms with perfume and good colour.

ISABEL DE ORTIZ, H.T. (Kordes '62). Rose-red with silvery reverse. Mrs. Antoft (20 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: 'this rose is, in our opinion, a glamourized 'Miss Canada' — it is larger, fuller, better colour, more blooms, more fragrance, stronger and healthier — still, neither is an eye-stopper in this part of the country'. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: blooms are excellent in form and quality — not floriferous — tall and healthy bush. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: bush of upright growth and disease-resistant — blooms are of exhibition standard, but wish there were more. Mr. Collier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) finds it very slow in growth — few blooms of exhibition quality. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: gave a very good performance this year, lots of perfect blooms — lasts well and is fragrant. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.) writes: an unusual blend of colours — slow in repeating — 'a good rose'. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) feels it is definitely a show type — 'but could stand more bloom'. According to Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) 'one of our best roses in the garden'. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 19 in.) explains: for two years my bush produced well and often, the third year finds it barely alive. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) advises: blooms are of excellent quality — sparse, particularly in the fall. Mr. McDougall (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees as to exhibition quality of the bloom — good foliage, disease-free. Mr. McNally (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) says: the few blooms produced were pleasing — good stems and attractive foliage throughout the season. Mr. Meier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) refers to the upright growth and excellent foliage — a moderate bloomer. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 31 in.) observes: was slow to repeat this year and developed blackspot—bloom is exhibition form and colour. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 26 in.) agrees as to quality of bloom, but finds it sparse. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) says: 'this is one of the newer good ones'. Mr. Patterson (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: bloom has good form, petals unroll spirally — some fragrance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: an upright plant with good, healthy foliage — moderate bloomer. Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) also refers to the good foliage — excellent bloom — will get more. Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: proved winter hardy — 'a most satisfactory variety'. Mr. White (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) also found it very satisfactory. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) must confess to complete failure with this variety — a poor bush, never became established — discarded.

JACK FROST, H.T. (Int. Great West Nurseries '62). White. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: a bush with satisfactory foliage, well-clothed — bears exhibition-type blooms — 'one of the best whites I have ever grown'. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: high quality blooms only infrequently produced — no doubt my plant suffers from being in the shade. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs., 27 in.) observes: has exhibition bloom in the spring but seldom repeats—good foliage. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) agrees: excellent blooms — good foliage, disease-free.

JAMAICA, H.T. (Lindquist int. Howard '65). Rose-red. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) reports: a variety of tall, upright growth — lots of nice bloom — no disease. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) comments: good foliage — blooms freely produced and long-lasting — while not quite exhibition form, it is a very fair rose.

JOHN CHURCH, Fl. (McGredy '64). Orange-red. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 1 yr.) considers this a charming addition to the floribundas — bush small, but neatly shaped — blooms very much like H.T.s, and grow singly. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) suggests variety as a good foreground plant — dwarf bush, with nice buds.

JOHN F. KENNEDY, H.T. (Boerner J.&P. '65). White. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: with a larger quantity of flowers this year, its quality could be better assessed — produced an abundance of blossoms on the new plants, the old ones were much more reluctant to flower. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: variety bears beautiful bloom of excellent substance — elegant foliage — 'excellent in all respects'. Mr. Frasier (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 62 in.) reports: bush tall and upright — lots of bloom — hardy. Miss Jacques (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: bloom is extraordinarily long-lasting, on bush and when cut — exhibition quality — 'a beautiful rose'. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 23 in) points out foliage is small but healthy — flowers, however, leave much to be desired, too small — hope for improvement. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: not for this area, although it does have exhibition blooms occasionally.

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG. Gr. (Armstrong '61). Dark red. Mrs. Antoft (28 pls.; 1, 2, 3 yrs.; 54 in.) writes: still the most popular of the dark red grandifloras, grows into a very tall bush in 2 or 3 years, with an enormous amount of bloom. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this a good bedding variety of strong growth — burning of blooms in strong sun and consequent dark splotches, mar the flowers for cutting. Mr. Bowles (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) confesses: 'I cannot enthuse about this rose' — while floriferous, blooms are flat and full-petalled — healthy and hardy. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) says: 'I like the colour of this rose, but it burns easily in the sun — not a free bloomer. Mrs. Foot (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) states: blooms are rather flat, but effective and long-lasting — colour holds well — continuous bloomer. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 64 in.) notes: 'a must for every garden' — very hardy. Mr. Goulding (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) suggests: probably the most prolific bloomer in my garden, bloom very lovely in early stages. Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: not many flowers in first year — foliage fairly healthy — intend to try more. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) observes: this continues to do well year after year, though it continues to display two annoying traits, i.e. weak necks, and quick fading to a flat, dull shade of red. Mr. Mayer (5 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: performed better than last year, but still not up to expectations — vigour still lacking — shall go along with it for another year. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) finds the bloom is not good shape, though colour is nice — 'not my favourite red'. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

JUNIOR MISS, Fl. (Boerner '65). Light pink. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) comments: this variety produces small blooms of H.T. - form and

good colour — slow to repeat — bush is dwarf and disease-resistant — 'a good garden rose'.

KAISERIN FARAH, H.T. (Kordes '65). Brilliant red. This could be a good rose, in the opinion of Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) — medium size blooms are good form and colour — slow to repeat — appears disease-resistant.

KING'S RANSOM, H.T. (Morey int. '61). Golden yellow. Mrs. Antoft (15 pls.; 1, 2, 3, yrs.; 40 in.) reports: this variety has grown to perfection in second and third years — a beauty to behold in every way — unfading bloom all season. Mr. Bowles (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: produces an abundance of excellent golden yellow blooms that do not fade, which is unusual — 'I like this one'. Mrs. Foot (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: rather compact bush — beautiful flower of excellent form — one ofthe best in my garden. The choice of all the yellows, in the opinion of Mr. Goulding (3 pls. 2 yrs.; 36 in.). Mrs. Guadagni (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: growth habits excellent — bloom of good form and unfading colour — profuse bloomer. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) observes: each year, in my experience, choice yellows such as this lose a bit of what vigour they have, until they finally give up. Mr. MacPherson (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: upright, but so far, thin growth — beautifully-shaped flowers are rain-resistant and fine unfading yellow — not very robust so far. Mr. Mayer (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) says: am coming to like this variety more and more — 'one of the best yellow H.T.s'. Mr. McNally (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: one plant died first winter — without doubt other performed best this fall, few blooms but extra good — seemed to improve with age. Mr. Meier (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) says: expect a better performance next year. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36in.) notes: good bushy plant — blooms medium-sized and well-formed. Mr. Perrault (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) considers this a good yellow, though on the small side — healthy — hardy. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) relates: after losing 6 in 3 years, tried again — may be this exhibition beauty will survive this winter. Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) finds this a very promising new variety — with good quality bloom — fragrant. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

KLAUS STORTEBEKER, H.T. (Kordes '62). Bright red. Mr. McNally (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: if only this rose did not open so quickly it would be a winner — bloom production was fair, stems strong, and foliage really something — ordered 2 more. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.) reports: bears large exhibition blooms, but did not do well this year — no fragrance.

KORDES GARTENFREUDE, Fl. (Kordes '65). Orange-red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) comments: this is a dwarf and distinctive floribunda — blackspots — shall await further experience.

KRONENBOURG, H.T. (McGredy '65). Rich claret with yellow reverse. Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: early blooms of this variety not up to expectations, small in size, colour very dull — improved in the fall — hope for better results next year. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: a sport of 'Peace', this rose has the habits of its parent — well-formed bloom, the claret bicolour is most attractive — should prove a winner (have had blooms 5 inches across). According to Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) this was one of the 2 most outstanding new H.T.s under test this year — like 'Peace' in foliage, vigour, size and form of bloom, but a perfect well-saturated sport of a completely different colour; it fades to purple, however, a trait which may lose friends, but certainly not those who exhibit roses. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: showed very healthy and robust growth—produced giant-size blooms. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) notes: has very attractive buds, but blossom fades when aging. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 39 in.) advises: medium spreading bush — lots of nice bicolour flowers — has all its parent's good habits. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: made a poor

showing in first year — poor growth and very few blooms — reserves judgment. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: a husky grower, well-clothed with good foliage — while late starting had plenty of blooms first year — hope it takes our winter so I can give a complete report next year. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) observes: a controversial variety with changeable colour, sometimes as pale as 'Anne Letts', sometimes medium red with lighter reverse — many split centres, but many beautiful blooms. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 19 in.) says: bush not vigorous in first year — because of its colour it will never be as popular as parent 'Peace'. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: bloom is eye-catching in the bud, but loses its beauty when fully open — vigorous, healthy bush.

LAVENDULA, Fl. (Kordes '65). Lavender. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: this is a small compact bush — profuse bloomer — 'the best lavender in our garden'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) does not agree: just another lavender, with no vigour in first year — will probably discard after another year if it does not do better.

LEGENDARY, H.T. (P.&D. '62). Pale pink. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: this variety bears well-formed blooms a little on the small side — free-flowering — balls badly in wet weather. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) notes: this one is similar in colour to 'Royal Highness', which is a better rose. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) finds variety hardy and a good producer — plenty of medium-size blooms on well-foliaged upright bush.

LEMON SPICE, H.T. (Armstrong '67). Light yellow. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) notes: a fast-growing, spreading plant, with bloom of the type of 'Eclipse' — foliage is not too attractive — may improve next year.

LEPRECHAUN, Fl. (McGredy '64). Red and white blend. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) observes: variety is a low-growing bush — bears nice bloom and lots of it — very nice compact plant for front of bed — no disease.

LIBERTY BELL, H.T. (Kordes '63). Deep pink with lighter reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: a rose which is hardy and healthy — blooms large, not too many — certainly at its best in the fall. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: produced a better crop of its full-bodied, deep rose-pink blooms than last year — plants very vigorous and tall. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: sparse bloomer first season, but much improved in second — growth healthy and upright — 'I am not impressed with the bloom, but feel its colouring is most attractive'. Mr. Morden (4 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 26 in.) notes: not as vigorous this year, best in the fall — still, a good garden rose. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: healthy foliage—large blooms, but few — find it disappointing. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) states: plants did not do much in first year — seems very like 'Isabel de Ortiz', with yellow, instead of white reverse. Mr. White (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) finds this variety a vigorous grower — good blooms, not very free-flowering — not quite up to expectation.

LILAC CHARM, Fl. (LeGrice '61). Pale lilac-mauve. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) writes: the delicate loveliness of this little single is a great joy to me, even if blooms last only a short time — certainly the best of the lilacs — have increased my planting. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) notes: a profuse bloomer, with a colour that holds — no disease. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 19 in.) reports: second year performance quite pleasing — 'a rose to delight the connoisseur'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.) comments: the dark red anthers make the flowers attractive when open — continuously in bloom. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) observes: low-growing plant — single bloom — flowering periods brief, but soon repeats.

LITTLE FLIRT, Min. (Moore '61). Red blend. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) comments: the colour of this miniature is attractive, but bloom is loose and rather on the large side.

LOTTE GUNTHART, H.T. (Armstrong '65). Dark crimson. Mr. Morin (1 pl;. 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: this variety bears enormous full blooms (like a chrysanthemum), lasting very well, but not many in first year — very good foliage — no fragrance. Mr. Laffey (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: not impressed so far by this one — very few blooms — healthy foliage.

LUCKY LADY, H.T. (Int. Armstrong '66). Light pink. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) observes: this is a tall plant, with shaded light pink blooms on the style of 'Pink Parfait' or 'First Love' — blooms last well when cut — buds are lovely (AARS '67).

LUCKY PIECE, H.T. (Gordon int. Wyant '62). Salmon-pink. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) comments: this is a shrub-like bush, up to 7 feet in our garden — its very double blooms of pink-orange shades are intriguing. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) observes: peach-pink bloom, not as heavy as 'Peace' — strong bush with leathery dark foliage — performs steadily — free of disease. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) points out this rose seems identical with 'Chicago Peace' — a 'Peace' with more pink.

LUCY CRAMPHORN, H.T. (Kriloff '60). Orange-red. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: this is a plant of spreading and vigorous habit — prolific bloomer — early blooms are of exhibition form. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 33 in.) comments: a variety worth growing — blooms of exhibition type — upright growth — proved winter-hardy. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) notes: medium size blooms are good colour, which holds well — vigorous bush with good foliage. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) states: this is still improving — large, full very glamorous blooms, though not quite enough. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MAINZER FASTNACHT, H.T. (Tantau '65). Silvery-lilac-blue. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 23 in.) notes: this rose seems to be the same as 'Blue Moon', although it is listed as introduced a year later — large fragrant blooms of exhibition form and colour were produced — showed a little more vigour than most roses of this shade — could be a good show rose.

MANOLA, H.T. (Kriloff '63). Geranium-red. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 20 in.) comments: variety produces large blooms of good form and colour — slow to repeat — not so vigorous this year as last — foliage dark green, seems to be disease-free.

MANX QUEEN, Fl. (Dickson '63). Gold with orange tips. Mrs. Antoft (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: colour of this rose is identical with 'Piccadilly' — its special charm attracts much praise, and it makes an excellent vigorous bush — fragrant. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 14 in.) notes: plants of this variety not very robust yet, although they survived the winer well. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: plant improved over last year — 'I don't like some of this type, and only rate this fair'.

MARGOT FONTEYN, H.T. (McGredy '64). Salmon-orange. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) writes: bush was slow to get started, probably due to our late spring — is low-growing, with excellent disease-free foliage — flowers good size and form. Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: bore good quality blooms — exquisite perfume — free-flowering — hope it proves hardy, as it is a very satisfactory variety.

MARLENA, Fl. (Kordes '64). Crimson. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 18in.) comments: this outstanding dwarf floribunda was loaded with blooms all summer long, at first it looked like a compact form of 'Lilli Marlene), but upon comparison this variety is much deeper in colour and yet not as deep as 'Europeana' — has some white in the centre. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.) writes: 'the best new red floribunda I have seen, sure beats the old

ones for size of blooms and lots of them' — more stock on order for '67. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 18 in.) observes: a dwarf bush — crimson bloom in trusses — repeats quickly.

MATTERHORN, H.T. (Armstrong '65). White. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes: a tall disease-free bush — never had a first year rose bloom so prolifically — blooms smallish, more like grandiflora — 'one of the best whites for some time'. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) observes: this is vigorous, tall, free-blooming, with nicely-shaped buds. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: a producer of excellent florist-type blooms — rather more serviceable as cut flowers than for overall bedding effect. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 5 5in.) advises: had lots of bloom of show quality — tall upright bush. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) notes: dark green foliage, free of disease — good white in type and substance, more like 'Message' than 'Virgo'. Miss Jacques (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) says: not an attractively-shaped bush — blooms large, but undistinguished as far as I am concerned, perhaps because of first year. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports: large flowers, are inclined to ball in cool damp weather — plenty of them in first year — good foliage, with slight trace of mildew. For Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) it was a most disappointing plant — 'I think 'pascali' a much better white in every way'. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) considers this an excellent new white — buds long and pointed, open slowly, and the open flowers continue to have good shape. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 52 in.) also mentions the 'magnificent long tapered bud, an excellent variety'. Mr. Mayer (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) says: plant vigorous, but few flowers — shape of blooms not particularly outstanding — a disappointment so far. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) states: blooms were excellent — this is a good rose for cutting — only complaint is very rough canes. In the opinion of Mr. Gordon (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) this is one of the best whites to date — 'I saw a potted 'Matterhorn' with 3 inch buds' — will increase stock. Dr. Moyle (2 pls.; 1 yr.) observes: have seen nothing to recommend this new rose to date. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) thinks this will be an exhibition rose, but it has not the form and white purity of 'White Knight'. Mr. Perrault (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: plant started growth late, not yet had a bloom — probably too dry — await another year.

MAUVE MELODEE, H.T. (Raffel int. Port Stockton Nursery '62). Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: this has not been a strong plant, but the blooms are far superior in colour than any of the mauves, clear and deeper than others.

MELROSE, H.T. (Dickson '63). Creamy-white overlaid cherry-red. Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) comments: variety resembles 'Kordes Perfecta' with more contrast in colouring — attracts much attention — good flower production — very fragrant. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 15 in.) states: big disappointment in second year — the few blooms produced were of exhibition form and colour, but plant lacked vigour. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: this has been compared with 'Perfecta' — would suggest colouring is superior, while form is not so good — average production. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) found the plant was not vigorous, but will hope for further improvement. Mr. White (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: very vigorous growth and very prolific — blooms early with good quality flowers — 'very promising variety'. Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) refers to the tall and very erect bush — bloom darker than 'Perfecta', certainly not as described.

MEMORIAM, H.T. (Von Abrams P.&D. '61). White to pale luminous pink. Mrs. Antoft (12 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 42 in.) reports: this rose of perfect shape had a wealth of blooms all season, especially on 2 year plants — excellent for cutting and show — very fragrant. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: bloomed well this year in a dry season — a truly lovely rose, with some exhibition blooms and a delight to look at — 'I still dislike the name'. Mr. Bishop

(3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) observes: blooms beautiful but sparse and suffer in wet weather — at its best would be an excellent show rose — growth slow in first year. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) notes: has been a sparse bloomer, but the few were exceptionally good, in a cool wet season. Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) finds this a most perfectly-formed rose — beautiful shade of pinkish-white — free-blooming. It dislikes wet weather, says Mrs. Hawkins (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 20 in.). Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) also mentions: flowers will ball in cool, damp weather, a problem with many-petalled varieties. Mr. McNally (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) concurs: still a good show rose. Mr. Meier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: a very beautiful luminous-pink rose — large blooms of classic form do not hold up in wet weather. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 20 in.) finds this rose performs the same on canina or multiflora — blooms large and exhibition form. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) feels variety blooms well for such a large rose — enough colour to keep it from being insipid — has done well this year. Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) advises: this variety found a season to its liking, just grew and grew and bloomed — we had very little rain to cause balling, and so dozens of beautiful roses. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

MEXICANA, H.T. (J.&P. '65). Red blend. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: this variety gave a fine performance with abundant blooms of exhibition calibre, on good, disease-free plants —one of the most outstanding roses in the garden this year. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs: ; 32 in.) comments: has attractive blooms, mostly well-formed—can be very beautiful variety—growth bushy, not too strong — mildews.

MIGNONNE, H.T. (Gaujard '63). Salmon-pink. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) notes: beautiful dwarf medium-sized variety — bushes were transplanted this spring — blooms are borne singly, otherwise H.T.-type floribunda — a lovely arrangement rose. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) writes: this is a darling, a light pink that is clear and clean. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 46 in.) comments: a spreading bush with lots of small bloom, ideal for arrangements — very hardy — little mildew.

MILORD, H.T. (McGredy '62). Crimson-scarlet. Mr. De Kelver (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) points out: bloom of this rose is borne singly on good stems — well-shaped buds — fragrant — no disease. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) observes: a variety of upright growth — lots of bloom of good form — a nice average rose. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: a top garden rose in my set-up — continuous bloomer — if disbudded could win a ribbon on the show bench. Mr. Laffey (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) does not consider this an exhibition type — fairly good bloomer, but has poor form and weak stems — will give another chance. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 32 in.) reports: gave a better performance this year, but still nothing exceptional. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: colour is good, but blooms are loose, poor form — lacks fragrance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: early buds must be disbudded if exhibition blooms are desired — second crop should be left for garden decoration, usually coming as candelabra growth.

MISCHIEF, H.T. (McGredy '61). Coral-salmon. In the opinion of Mrs. Antoft (14 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) this is a very charming variety — good flower production on a vigorous upright plant — fragrant — however, here in N.S. pink flowers are not favoured. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) notes: produced many more blooms in first year, may not like cool weather, such as we had this year — excellent form — quite fragrant. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 32 in.) reports: always in bloom — good repeater — no disease — fragrant — hardy. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 2 yrs.) writes: a wonderful rose in bud and bloom, long-lasting — fragrant. Mrs. Hawkins (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 34 in.) says: in spite of established opinion this rose just misses for me. I admit it keeps blooming and doesn't have any troubles. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 1, 5 yrs.; 20 in.) states: still

one of my favourite roses — an excellent garden variety. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees it is 'one of the best' — free-blooming — very healthy. 'Blooms so little I would like to reserve judgment' explains Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.). Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 25 in.) observes: the small blooms seem to be borne continuously — good garden rose. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: suffered from die-back this year, after being wonderful first year or so — do not understand what is happening. Mr. Parker (5 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: a good garden and cut bloom variety of great merit — very free bloomer. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) also considers this an excellent garden and cutting rose — 'you need this one'. Mr. White (4 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.) similarly comments: a most satisfactory rose — hardy and disease-free — hard to fault. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

MISS CANADA, H.T. (Blakeney '64). Rose madder with silver reverse. Mrs. Antoft (20 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) comments: this Centennial variety has been over-exposed to too heavy propagation, as the plants we received from several leading nurseries were very small and spindly, and did not produce the boasted quality we expected — resembles 'Isabel de Ortiz' but in no way up to that variety — badly affected by blackspot and exceptionally thorny. By contrast, Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes: Canada should be proud of this rose — am pleased with attractive and well-formed blooms — 'but what an array of thorns which stand on guard'. Mr. Bowles (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) feels this rose is promising but would like more experience with it. Mr. De Kelver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) finds the blooms are of exhibition form, long-lasting, non-fading — no disease. Mrs. Gallagher (4 pls.; 1 yr.) notes: very attractive in the bud — heavy 'Peace'-like foliage — thorny stems. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) observes: a sturdy bush — lots of bloom — very pretty colour. Mr. Goulding (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) points out plant needs room, due to sprawling habit — blooms excellent quality and exhibition type. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) writes: very pleasing colour combination, plus good form and substance, make this a worth-while new rose. Miss Jacques (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) thinks it looks its best in the bud to about half-open — very appealing — colourful. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 21 in.) also prefers the spring bloom — high-centred attractive bicolour. Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) makes an interesting point: 'I found a variation in the blooms, in my garden if they were left to open on the bush they bloomed very quickly, in 12-24 hours; however, if picked in bud stage and taken indoors in a cool room, they lasted 4 to 5 days, and looked very good; I would say that it does not take the heat; forty bushes in Mount Royal Cemetery, where it is much cooler, were outstanding. Mr. MacPherson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 28 in.) notes: very thorny and straggly — sparse bloom but good colour and shape — wish it were more vigorous. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) advises: fine exhibition bloom on a bushy plant — blackspots with me. Mr. Mayer (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: blooms are an interesting colour but not outstanding — tend to ball in wet weather — foliage glossy and disease-resistant — sprawling habit — all in all there are better bicolours on the market today. (Note: of the two combatants in the new War of the Roses, I am tempted to say with Shakespeare, 'a plague on both your houses'.) Mrs. MacDonlad (12 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) says: continuously in bloom since June — colour is exactly as described — undamaged by rain or light frost — vigorous and spreading — 'a good Canadian rose'. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) confesses: my biggest disappointment for '66 — petals lack substance and blooms were full-blown in a matter of hours — 2 bushes produced total of 6 flowers all season. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 17 in.) writes: bushes not too tall, but production and quality excellent — disappointed in life of buds when cut. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) differs: 'nicest bicolour we have'; an opinion shared by Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 25 in.). Mrs. Morton (3 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 26 in.) also is favourably impressed. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) adds: ended the season with one super bloom. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) calls the rose 'rather disappointing', as does Mr. Perrault

(3 pls.; 1 yr.) — very bad with blackspot. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) notes: it is free-blooming, flowers long-lasting — bush upright and sprawling. Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: some fair bloom in first year — have seen some exquisite blooms in this area. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: 'maybe I shall be accused of being unpatriotic, but I don't like it- — just another bicolour. The writer (3 pls.; 1 yr.) considers this a good bedding rose — lots of bloom — clean foliage — there are an awful lot of worse ones being sold!

MISS IRELAND, H.T. (McGredy '61): Orange-yellow. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 22 in.) reports: variety has done very well in my garden — 'I prize the unusual golden-orange shades — bud is very lovely, the open flower a bit shaggy. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 4 yrs.;) reports: after moving this rose each year to different spots, it finally came to town in '66 — not a prolific bloomer, but has excellent form. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 32 in.) suggests: can reach show table and is a worthwhile variety. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) comments: not too many blooms first year, but a very striking colour — slow repeating. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) also thinks the colour is attractive but blooms lack substance and open very quickly. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in) observes: suffered from late spring frost and did not recover till late — disappointing this year.

MISTER LINCOLN, H.T. (Armstrong '65). Rich red. Mrs. Antoft (2 pls. 1 yr.; 28 in.) considers this a very nice red rose, but it did not stand up to advance billing — reserve judgment. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) reports: made a very poor showing in second year — colour nice, but burns in sun, when cut it opens too quickly — cannot see this an AARS!' Mr. De Kelver (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 44 in.) observes: a splendid rose — blooms freely produced — fragrant. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) says: to me 'just another rose'. Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: tall, upright bush — free-blooming, exhibition quality. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 16 in.) comments: a 'do nothing' plant, if I ever had one — this year: one cane, one rose. Mr. Laffey (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) points out blossoms are large but there are not too many of them. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 2 yrs) is restrained: this one does not impress, either in performance or appearance — bush small and straggly, with few new canes after early season — only a few blooms, satisfactory but not extraordinary. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 49 in.) reports: vigorous grower, with not too many blooms, but of excellent quality. Mr. Mayer (9 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) enthuses: definitely one of the better reds introduced in recent years — colour clear and intense — classic H.T.-form — vigorous and erect. For Mr. Miller (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 21 in.) the quantity of blooms was much better this year, an excellent cutting rose. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) finds it a good repeater, but not too vigorous. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: blooms on single tall stems, not too long-lasting — good repeater — strong fragrance. 'I still prefer 'Americana' to this one, or 'John S. Armstrong' says Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.). Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states: did not obtain one really good bloom from it in '66. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) found the rose a disappointment — few blooms, do not like form — other reds far superior — will not keep. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: 'hope springs eternal', but so far I have had only 2 really good blooms — evidently variety inherited some of Charles Mallerin's orneriness. Mrs. Smith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) says: 'delightful' — flowers not as large as anticipated, but well-formed and fragrant. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: produced dull, insipid red blooms once in a while — shall discard. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this a greatly over-rated rose — below average production — disappointing.

MOUNT SHASTA, Gr. (Swim & Weeks '63). Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) considers this an excellent white — exhibition-type, long-lasting bloom — 'one of the best'. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: a variety easy to grow, but not so vigorous this year — bloom substance on the thin side. Dr.

Lea (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.) reports: an excellent rose in every respect — lots of bloom, very pleasing flowers. Mr. MacPherson (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: sparse bloomer, with the occasional well-formed flower — am looking forward to established plants, as variety is likely to stay with us. Mr. McNally (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes: the best white in the garden — good repeater — big blooms and satisfactory foliage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) notes: good foliage — produces fine exhibition blooms.

MYSTERIUM, Fl. (Kordes '64). Orange-yellow blend. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs;. 36 in.) comments: this is a strong-growing bush that was attractive this year — upright and large-flowered — not quite topnotch. For the writer (2 pls.; 1 yr.) this rose proved the surprise of the year; sent as a substitute for an unavailable variety, it was one of the most colourful additions to the garden — floriferous — vigorous bush.

NEW EUROPE (Nouvelle Europe), Fl. (Gaujard int. Ilgenfritz '64). Vermilion. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: this is an excellent brick-red floribunda — seems to have good bedding qualities. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: bears lots of single blooms and a few clusters — foliage a shining colour — tall and spreading. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: this one improves and has nice full, colourful flowers, though they come one to a stem — bushy well-clothed plant.

NEW PENNY, Min. (Moore '62). Orange-red. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 6 in.) comments: the bright pink colouring of this miniature is eye-catching — a free-flowering plant.

OKLAHOMA, H.T. (Swim & Weeks '64). Dark red. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 55 in.) reports: this is a tall upright bush — very nice dark red flowers of exhibition quality — average production — hardy — will mildew. 'The nicest dark red rose in my garden' states Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: not many blooms, but they are first rate — some fragrance — a good dark red show rose — not subject to mildew as are so many others. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: blooms are not attractive, no sparkle to them — bud gives promise then fails to fulfil.

OLE, Gr. (Armstrong '64). Orange-red. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: this variety is a profuse bloomer — long-lasting flowers, a vibrant colour. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 11 in.) comments: had no vigour the first year — slow to repeat — hope for better performance next year. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 50 in.) notes: blooms are almost carnation-formed, but stunning — easy to grow and responds well to foliar feeding. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: colour and form hold well — holly-like foliage — some fragrance — 'a distinctive rose'.

ORANGE DELBARD, H.T. (Delbard '61). Orange-red. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: bush is good, but it is a sparse bloomer — blooms are damaged by the weather — not a desirable variety. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

ORANGE FLAME, H.T. (Meilland '62. Vermilion to orange-scarlet. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) comments: this rose is noted for mildew — moved mine to south side of house, and in this heat it does not mildew and produces large, spectacular blooms.

ORANGE SENSATION, Fl. (De Ruiter '61). Orange-vermilion. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: bush was a slow grower — form and colour of bloom good — blooms intermittently — may improve, but up to now it is 'just another floribunda'. Mr. Buckley (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: growth habit and flowers similar to 'Orange Triumph', and just as easy to grow, it would seem from first year's trial. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 22 in.) comments: not

a prolific bloomer by any means, but it keeps producing scarlet boutonnieres in the shadiest of spots. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 34 in.) notes: a most attractive colour — continued to bloom right into the fall — a very good rose. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs,; 12 in.) observes: bush is dwarf — slow to repeat — some blackspot. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) says: a good producer — blooms in clusters — clean foliage — slightly fragrant. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) says she disliked the colour in spring and summer, halfway between orange and red; by October it was a true, bright orange and very unusual and lovely, though only about 2 inches wide.

ORIENTAL CHARM, H.T. (Duehrsen '60). Turkey-red. With reference to this variety, Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) briefly reports: 'discarded'. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 70 in.) notes: easy to grow in sun or shade — produces flashy, poppy-like flowers that do not hold too well when cut. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PADDY McGREDY, Fl. (McGredy '62). Deep pink. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 2 yrs.) comments: its many small blooms like a H.T., almost red in colour, are very attractive — a low-growing bush which is unusual here. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: a floribunda of neat H.T.-form, colour rather nondescript deep pink, with clean shiny foliage — apparently hardy. Mr. Jubien (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 21 in.) is increasing his stock further in '67 — thinks colour is very marked, it would be magnificent in mass planting. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) notes: flowers form singly but it is a very sparse bloomer — perhaps next year it will come into its own. Mr. Meier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) mentions the compact growth, which is disease-free — long-lasting blooms come singly — 'very good'. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 22 in.) also recommends this rose. According to Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 26 in.) the flowers of beautiful H.T.-form are long-lasting — very free-flowering — 'a favourite with visitors'. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) finds the blooms of excellent shape, and the variety prolific. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) and Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) concur in general approval.

PAINT BOX, Fl. (Dickson '63). Yellow blend. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: the variety was very much improved this year — very floriferous — some blooms all red, some all yellow, but greater number were yellow and red in varying degrees. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: flowers rather round with good number of petals — continuous bloom — a better rose than 'Masquerade', larger blooms and more compact growth. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: flowers are 'Masquerade' type but looked fine this spring — good colour contrast. Mr. Meier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) observes: an upright bush — as name indicates, bloom changes to different colours — repeater.

PALM SPRINGS, Fl. (Duehrsen int. Elmer '65). Red blend. Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: plants of this variety are vigorous and disease-free — prolific bloomer all through season — flowers of H.T.-form, of quite unusual colour. Mr. Mayer (4 pls.,; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: an interesting floribunda if only for the fact the flowers possess a rich fruity fragrance — foliage glossy and a fascinating dark, reddish green when young — blooms attractive, but fade badly — 'reserve judgment'.

PAPA MEILLAND, H.T. (Meilland int. Wheatcroft '63). Dark crimson. In the opinion of Mr. De Kelver (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 54 in.) 'another dandy red' — good exhibition blooms come on strong stems — freely produced. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 35 in.) says: the deepest and darkest red in my garden — beautiful bloom — very fragrant. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 31 in.) reports: produced some very fine blooms — good foliage — nice fragrance. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: still performs well — a sparse bloomer, however flowers are beautiful and have fragrance — foliage glossy and leathery. Mr.

Magee (3 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 60 in.) notes: made very strong growth — produces well-formed bud — won Queen of Show at Detroit for me this spring with a well-shaped bloom — some mildew. Mrs. MacDonald (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) writes: blooms are long-lasting, hold colour well, very large — fragrance is outstanding. For Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) this variety gave a much better performance this year — blooms have good form, but open a little too quickly. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) considers the beautiful flowers of exhibition quality — not too freely-produced — not a vigorous grower. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) mentions this is a rather stingy bloomer, but flowers are of fine form. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) finds the long-stemmed bloom of good form in early stages, rather loose when fully open. Mr. Westbrook (5 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: lots of life and sparkle to the blooms, which this year were produced in great quantity and superb quality — 'can find no fault'.

PARASOL, H.T. (Sanday '64). Rich yellow. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) comments: this variety surprised me with its good performance, hope it takes the winter — plant of upright growth, had some mildew — blooms have good form and are fragrant.

PASCALI, H.T. (Lens '63). White. Mr. Buckley (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: this rose produced an abundance of medium size blooms, which open well in water from quite tight buds — very good garden rose. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) advises: tall, upright bush — lots of bloom of exhibition type — will hold. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) writes: 'an elegant rose of great refinement' — produced with satisfying regularity — a must for those who like white roses. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 23 in.) won a first prize with the variety this year — few blooms at a time, but it kept going — 'hard to beat this rose'. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: displayed bushy, vigorous growth, disease-free foliage — better than average bloom production — 'good garden rose'. 'One of the best whites' in the opinion of Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.), bears beautifully-shaped flowers on sturdy stems. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) concurs in this favourable opinion. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 1 yr.) finds this variety does not winter well. Mr. Meier (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) notes: excellent foliage, disease-free — heavy bloomer — flowers perfect shape, only fault is they are small. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 33 in.) observes: medium size blooms are of good form — good repeater. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) also finds the bloom a little on the small side, but form is excellent. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) thinks the small flowers are very well-formed, both bud and fully open — continuous bloomer. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) advises: has bloomed continuously all season — small flowers of excellent shape — better than 'Virgo'. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) had average bloom production from variety — form is fair, rather loose when open. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees the bloom is a little on the small side, but considers it a fine rose. Mr. Whitlock (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) does not feel blooms are exhibition quality due to shape of petals.

PEACHY, Min. (Moore '64). Pink with yellow blend. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 10 in.) reports: this is a miniature of rather sprawling growth — colour is attractive — blooms freely — some mildew .

PEPE, H.T. (De Ruiter '62). Pink and gold with silvery reverse. This is a garden rose rather than an exhibition-type, in the opinion of Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) — growth tall and vigorous — an abundance of bloom. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) also reports this is a very prolific bloomer — flowers not large, and rather flat — 'looks like a good garden rose'.

PERFECTA SUPERIOR, H.T. (Kordes '63). Deep pink. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) writes: this variety is floriferous — bloom identical with 'Perfecta' in shape and formation, but colour not as attractive — strong healthy

growth. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: 'a beautiful rose' —flowers freely produced — upright plant — fragrant. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: hardy, disease-free bush — free-flowering, equally handsome as 'Perfecta' — fragrant. Mr. Morden (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: produces large blooms of good form and colour — repeated well — a real good rose.

PERNILLE POULSEN, Fl. (Poulsen '65). Pink. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: this is an excellent floribunda, was delighted with its performance in first year — upright in growth, foliage clean and disease-free — blooms are in clusters and abundant — very fragrant. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) notes: plant had poor start, but showed merit in fall — an attractive newcomer.

PILLAR OF FIRE, Cl. (Int. C.&P. '63). Coral-red. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes: this climber bears striking double red blooms — lovely in the bud and lasting over a week — blooms turn almost white before falling — plant has been in flower from middle of July, and is still (Oct. 15) — supposed to be hardy, should go to 6 feet next year.

PINK MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Boerner '62). Light pink. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) finds this variety a rather sparse bloomer, although bloom is of exhibition quality — is tender.

POLYNESIAN SUNSET, H.T. (Boerner '65). Orange-red. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 43 in.) reports: bloom of this new rose has beautiful exhibition form, but bush produced very few flowers this year — prefer to reserve judgment. Mr. Westbrook. (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) writes: received a weak plant, and so any decision would be unfair — blooms produced were an intriguing colour, similar to 'Tanya'. Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) states: not too outstanding in first year — not as good as some of the others.

PRIDE (Fierte), H.T. (Lens '64). Deep rose-pink. Mrs. Antoft (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: variety produced beautiful, excellently-shaped rose-pink flowers, on a tall well-branched bush — outstanding bloom production — fragrant.

QUEEN FABIOLA, H.T. (Delbard '61). Orange-red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) notes: this has not done well like 'Floriade' — plant is a bit scrawny and mildews easily — blooms often ball; some roses need 2 years to become established.

RED CHAMPAGNE, H.T. (Tantau '63). Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: this variety produced some large blooms of good form and colour — slow to repeat — 'this could be a good rose'.

ROELOF BUISMAN, H.T. (Kordes '64). Medium red. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) observes: flowers of this rose were large, colour and form good — slow to repeat — bush not too vigorous — some blackspot.

ROMAN HOLIDAY, Fl. (Lindquist '66). Red blend. In the opinion of Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) this is a floribunda everyone should have — nice shapely bush — lots of attractive colour clusters, which last and last — no disease. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: this is a quite showy blend, but performance was only average in first year. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) writes: this is a very bright and deep multicolour hard to describe — blooms about 2 inches, in small clusters — nice compact plant.

ROSE OF TRALEE, Fl. (McGredy '64). Rose-pink blend. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: this is a strong, sprawling bush, useful in a hedge — produced many exhibition blooms — 'a must'. 'My favourite floribunda', writes

Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) — blooms come in clusters, each flower a miniature H.T., hold colour well — very fragrant. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: had good growth in first year — distinctive flower — feel variety is worth while. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: blooms in small clusters, are well-shaped — good foliage, disease-resistant.

ROSEMARIN, Min. (Kordes '65). Pink blend. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) writes: this is a charming new miniature with variable colour — light green glossy foliage — 'one of the nicest'.

ROTOR CHAMPAGNE, H.T. (Tantau '63). Medium red. This is a good variety, sometimes producing bloom of exhibition quality, according to Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) — well-formed medium size buds — strong-growing bush — needs much disbudding of side shoots.

ROYAL HIGHNESS, H.T. (Swim & Weeks '62). Light pink. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: this bush did not produce many blooms, but the few were all show quality — fragrant. Mr. De Kelver (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: variety has good form — has tendency to ball in wet weather, not free-blooming — not very hardy — very fragrant. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) so far finds variety disappointing — pure colour with no shading, but very few blooms — balls — will give it another year. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 29 in.) says: lovely in the bud — find 'Nobility' which is similar, a better producer. Mr. Jenkins (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 24 in.) observes: has excellent form and colour — well worth growing. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: this is an exhibition rose, with excellent form and substance — needs winter protection. Dr. Lee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: my bush grew well, but produced exactly one flower all year and that a poor thing — however, I have seen good performance elsewhere. Mr. MacPherson (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) is restrained; beautifully-shaped blooms of a delicate pink, but very susceptible to blackspot — not much vigour and for that reason disappointing. In the opinion of Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) one of the best light pinks — does not produce many blooms but each generally outstanding — high-centred flowers on long stems — excellent fragrance. Mr. McNally (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) also considers this one of the top performers of the year — ordered 2 more. Mr. Miller (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 32 in.) advises: lost one by winter-kill — good quality buds, but am still disappointed in its too pale pink colour. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 38 in.) mentions the colour ranges from pink to almost white — has tendency to ball with first bloom — vigorous bush. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 33 in.) refers to the high-centred blooms and plenty of them — our dry season suited this plant — ' beauty in the garden'. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: one of the best — flowers large and of perfect form — moderate producer. Dr. Moyle (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) says: while a stingy bloomer, is a real exhibition rose. This rose has not produced a dozen flowers this year for Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — bloom of exhibition quality, but balls easily. Mr. Perrault (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) comments: it came through 2 rigorous winters, am satisfied. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) observes: a moderate bloomer, but every bloom is a good one — 'a fine rose'. For Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) the variety has a reasonable amount of bloom, although it is not a vigorous grower — perfect in the bud. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) rates this a beautiful exhibition rose, each perfect bloom on a long stem — 'a must'. Mr. Whitfield (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: produces many excellent flowers, but is easily marked by weather and insects.

RUMBA, Fl. (Poulsen '60). Yellow-orange-red. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) reports: this is a low-growing variety — small-sized blooms come in clusters — a little mildew — hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

RUTH HEWITT, Fl. (Norman '63). Creamy-white. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 26 in.) comments: bears medium size blooms of H.T.-form — a good bloomer — vigorous dwarf bush — 'a good garden rose'.

SABINE, H.T. (Tantau '62). Deep rose. Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) writes: this rose is still my No. 1 choice for fragrance — produces an abundance of beautiful blooms. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) notes: plant, hit by late frost, was late to recover — blooms resemble 'Prima Ballerina' — very fragrant. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: had a fair number of flowers — plant clean and healthy — hardy — 'will be an exhibition type I believe'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) enthuses: tall, upright grower, disease-free and hardy — magnificently-formed fantastically-scented blooms which last for ages on the bush without fading, and you have one of the top five — 'you cannot go wrong with this one'.

SAMBA, Fl. (Kordes '64). Yellow and red. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 19 in.) writes: this attractive yellow-flushed-red was acquired because when seen in the field it appeared to be a sturdier, better 'Circus' — performance was just fair, but possibly one should not try to coax roses in semi-shade! Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) admits variety has a brilliant colour, but prefers 'Rumba' for overall effect.

SARATOGA, Fl. (Boerner int. J.&P. '64). White. Mr. De Kelver reports: sorry, my bush was winter-killed. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: a spreading bush with lots of bloom — like it better than 'Iceberg'. Mr. Jubien (6 pls; 1, 2, 3 yrs.) advises: have added to my stock again — 'it's a good rose'. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) considers this an excellent new white — very floriferous — this one is always in bloom. Still the favourite white of Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) — does not produce as many blooms as 'Iceberg', but I prefer the off-white colour. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) states: has been poor in first year, may do better next. Mrs. Paton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: this was a sparse bloomer and late, still in flower at mid-November — appears quite hardy here. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.) observes: a good white but I prefer 'Iceberg'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.) is disappointed: plant has deteriorated each year — takes up more room than it can pay for. The writer (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) has had a similar experience — plants have had no vigour — have discarded.

SCARLET GEM, Min. (Meilland int. C.&P. '61). Orange-scarlet. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 9 in.) finds this a sturdy little miniature — is free-flowering and holds colour well.

SCARLET QUEEN ELIZABETH, Fl. (Dickson '63). Mr. Buckley (30 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.) reports: a new bed of 25 plants was added to our rose garden this year and were much more vigorous than last year's new plants, all plants flourished; colour is not too intense and the blooms are somewhat sparse, but variety seemed to stand up better this year — should prove worthy of further trial. Mr. MacPherson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: the abundant blooms hold their colour well in rain — repeats well — 'one of the better floribundas. Mr. Meier (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) notes: this is strong-growing and disease-free — striking scarlet colour — moderate bloomer. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.) observes: plant of tall, bushy growth, well-foliaged — colouring is good, but blooms not as well-formed as 'Queen Elizabeth', no comparison as between the 2 varieties. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) also finds the colour striking — seems a vigorous grower. Variety was a very stingy producer for Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) — disappointing in all respects. Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) on the contrary says: has held its own grown next to 'Queen Elizabeth', from the start — though form of bloom is not as good and has fewer petals.

SCENTED AIR, H.T. (Dickson '64). Salmon-pink. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 37 in.) likes the very attractive bloom on this new variety which has good exhibition form — particularly fragrant.

SCHOOL GIRL, L.C. (McGredy '64). Orange-apricot. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: variety has shown good growth — free-blooming, definitely recurrent — flowers have good form and colour is attractive — drew favourable comments from all visitors — as a large-flowering climber it requires extra winter protection in this area, which I gave it.

SEA PEARL, Fl. (Dickson '64). Shrimp shaded peach and cream. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) writes: 'I urge everyone to order this choice variety — it is one of the most charming combinations of colour plus form, as yet — blooms in clusters — medium green, healthy foliage. Mr. Jubien (6 pls. 1, 2 yrs.; 34 in.) reports: this rose is much like a H.T., with long stems, blooms exceptionally long-lasting — 'it really is a knockout, have enlarged planting.' Miss Mason (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) thinks it is perhaps a little tall for a floribunda, but bears beautifully-shaped buds on long stems—recommends it without hesitation. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: growth is vigorous — well-shaped blooms are large, long-lasting. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) observes: its small blooms of H.T.-form are long-lasting and good colour — it is doubtful if this bush should be classed as floribunda — will increase. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) advises: my bush came on slowly, later produced some very nice flowers — no fragrance. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: continued to develop, produced more blooms this year — only fault, not enough of them.

SENECA QUEEN, H.T. (Boerner '65). Apricot-pink. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yd.; 24 in.) comments: growth of this new variety was weak this first year — plant bears a rather attractive bud.

SENIOR PROM, H.T. (H. Brownell '64). Light red. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: the new plant was slow coming in spring and summer, but made up for it in early fall — lots of plum-red blooms, which were long-lasting — average foliage — no fragrance.

SHANNON, H.T. (McGredy '65). Rose-red. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: bloom of this variety is of nice form — upright, healthy plant, foliage quite attractive. Mr. Frasier (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) observes: a very nice pink, with exhibition bloom. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) reports: blooms are large and if disbudding is practiced, can be used on show table — growth very vigorous — bloom is profuse. Mr. Laffey (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) feels he may have received a weak plant, since it has shown nothing in first year.

SHE, Fl. (Dickson '62). Orange-red. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) reports: this bush grows vigorously in a dwarf fashion — flowers are freely produced all season, colour deepening with age. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: variety produces medium size bloom of attractive colour — an average bloomer — disease-free. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 33 in.) advises: plant gave a good performance, same as last year — a good garden rose.

SHIRALEE, H.T. (Dickson '65). A most unusual colour of saffron yellow, flushed marigold, is the description of this new variety by Mr. Whitlock (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) — blooms are rather small and not exhibition quality — the number will make it a garden rose of much charm. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: received a very weak plant which was nursed back to health and paid its bill with beautiful blooms — so beautiful I have ordered 4 more bushes — with robust plants this should be a really outstanding rose.

SILVER TIPS, Min. (Moore '61). Pink. Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 2 yrs.; 8 in.) comments: blooms of this variety are more abundant than on any other rose in this class — they are extremely double, with narrow pink petals with silver tips — very fragrant.

SIMON BOLIVAR, H.T. (Armstrong '66). Orange-red. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) reports: these are vigorous, upright, fast-growing plants, a bit thorny — can't tell yet whether blooms will have quite the exhibition quality of 'Aztec' — good bloomer and seems to improve. (One of the best at our big 7-acre Rose Garden at L.A.)

SIMONE H.T. (Mallerin '61). Mauve. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) does not consider this an attractive mauve — has large flowers, free-blooming, but with weak stems — foliage is better than the flower. Mr. Mayer (5 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: still have these roses — while colour is interesting, lavender tends to become a washed-out pink in hot weather — blooms are large and fragrant, but necks are weak — there are better lavenders. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

SINCERA, H.T. (Camprubi '63). White. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) briefly notes: foliage of this variety was subject to mildew in a bad year — 'has its moments'.

SMALL TALK, Fl. (Swim '63). Yellow. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) observes: this is a dwarf, attractive floribunda that is a foreground plant of merit.

SONG OF PARIS, H.T. (Armstrong '65). Mauve. A fairly good variety in this colour class, in the opinion of Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) — a strong-growing bush.

SOPRANO, H.T. (Lens '61). Vermilion. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 50 in.) notes: this variety is still so beautiful, and here is far superior to 'Super Star' — foliage absolutely healthy — blooms are very glamorous. (Said to be very good in New Zealand).

SOUTHERN BELLE, H.T. (Great Western '66). Two-toned pink. A vigorous, upright grower here, writes Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) — has few thorns and very healthy foliage — a little the type of 'Comtesse Vandal'.

SOUTH SEAS, H.T. (Int. J.&P. '61). Coral-pink. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) is disappointed with this rose — produced very little bloom and none of quality — 'will throw this out without further trial'. Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 46 in.) reports: very tall-growing bush — quite free-flowering — blooms large and exhibition quality — maintains colour well. Mrs. Hawkins (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 23 in.) is cautious: one plant died, replaced it — survivor just doesn't want to perform in this climate. Mr. Morden (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 32 in.) advises the variety was not quite as good this year — blooms are long-lasting — slow to repeat this season and bush did not attain height of previous years. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 50 in.) calls this the most glamorous of all pink roses — points out it often takes time to become established — needs heat and sun. Mr. White (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) observes: a vigorous grower — blooms are attractive, free-flowering — hardy (Manitoba). (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

STARINA, Min. (Meilland '65). Reddish-orange. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 6 in.) reports: this is a lovely miniature, but a poor grower in its first year here — has beautiful exhibition bloom and pure colour.

SUMMER SONG, Fl. (Dickson '62). Vivid orange and lemon-yellow. This is a bright dwarf variety which resembles 'Golden Slippers', writes Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) — free-flowering.

SUMMER SUNSHINE, H.T. (Armstrong '62). Deep yellow. Mrs. Antoft (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) writes: plants received were inferior, but the few deep yellow roses produced were of outstanding quality — shall wait another year.

Mr. Bowles (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) considers this a very promising yellow — strong, vigorous bush — long-lasting blooms — has to be watched for mildew. Mr. De Kelver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) states: 'this is the best yellow I have seen' — very free-flowering, blooms long-lasting and non-fading — Oct. 8 one plant still has blooms on it. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.) comments: has languished through the last season — tops in colour and form, but not vigorous. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) reports: did not perform as well this year, may be it did not like our winter — hope for better results next year, as this is a yellow we need in our garden — average bloom production — some mildew. Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) states: 'my best yellow, prefer it to 'King's Ransom' ' — variety behaved much better this year. Miss Mason (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) also considers this by far the best yellow — better than 'Isobel Harkness' — beautiful clear yellow, long-lasting flowers. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) is more restrained: 'I feel this is a weakling' — one plant did not survive, the other is on canina so will keep it for another year, if it lives that long. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) observes: one of the best yellows — vigorous plant with good foliage. Mr. Westbrook (5 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: an upright grower with healthy foliage and excellent bloom — non-fading exhibition type — 'hard to beat this one'. Mr. White (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) thinks the name is apt, it is a gem. Mr. Whitlock (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees: a very good exhibition rose.

SUN SPOT, Fl. (Fisher '65). Yellow. This was a fair yellow floribunda in its first year performance, writes Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — nothing distinctive.

SWARTHMORE, H.T. (Meilland '63). Pink blend. Mrs. Antoft (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: this is a very good rose-bed flower with darker edges — one of the most admired in our gardens — vigorous, upright bush. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: this is a very strong grower, healthy — am not exactly fond of how it performs or its colour — seems to be an exhibition rose — next year will tell the tale. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) states: plant produced few blooms of exhibition form — very slow to repeat — susceptible to mildew. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: this is not for coastal areas — balls, and just awful — giving it to a friend in hot desert. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) observes: had fair number of blooms, and looked like exhibition type, but due to heat did not develop perfectly — believe this will be a favourite. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) finds it usually an exhibition rose, but sometimes is spoiled by smoky outer petals.

SWEET AFTON, H.T. (Armstrong '64). Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) writes: this is a tall, upright plant with lots of light pink to almost white blooms — hardy, no disease — 'a nice rose'. Mr. Laffey (1 pl.; 1yr.; 32 in.) notes: is similar to 'Royal Highness', but maybe not as good — will wait another year. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 60 in.) finds it a strong grower — blooms rather loose, can be attractive — inferior to 'Royal Highness' and 'Memoriam'. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) reports: blooms are not exhibition form, but very good — average flower production — fragrant. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 80 in.) comments: out in a good sunny spot it is terrific — one of the most fragrant — can be exhibition at times. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: not an exhibition type — makes a good garden rose in spite of poor repeat blooming.

SWEET VIVIEN, Fl. (Raffel int. Port Stockton Nursery '63). Pink and white. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: should have better distribution, as this rose is one of the most unusual and loveliest of the floribundas, so dainty and clean — foliage is dark and absolutely healthy — everyone 'falls' for it.

TELSTAR, Fl. (Gandy '63). Orange to orange-buff. Mrs. Antoft (12 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 28 in.) writes: this rose is possibly the most charming of this class

of multi-coloured floribundas, which are flushed scarlet with age — it is free-flowering — upright and vigorous growth. Mrs. Hawkins (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) notes: the flowers of 8 petals are arranged attractively to make a very distinctive rose — compact healthy plant.

THANKSGIVING, H.T. (Warriner int. Howard '62). Red blend. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: this variety had a veritable harvest of blooms in June, but was sparse in second flush — bronze colour much admired. Mrs. Packard (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 90 in.) comments: while generally a background rose it can be very stunning — most unusual colour, so rich — no thorns, healthy foliage.

THE FARMER'S WIFE, Fl. (Boerner int. J.&P. '62). Sunrise pink. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: this tall, healthy plant produced attractive blooms of bright pink — a good producer, it is not however particularly elegant in manner of 'Sea Pearl'.

TIKI, Fl. (McGredy '64). Light shell-pink. Mr. Collier (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: this plant has bloomed continuously since July 20, at writing (Oct. 20) still in bloom — slight fragrance. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) comments: a good floribunda, and colour is a pleasant change from the quantity of flamboyant colours we have had recently — growth is vigorous — blooms of good form, floriferous.

TONI LANDERS, Fl. (Poulsen '61). Light tangerine. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: flowers of this rose are semi-double borne in clusters, petals somewhat curled and pointed — stand out in my garden of bright colours — blooms constantly all season — some fragrance — 'am quite satisfied'. (Last year (5) for reporting this rose.)

TRADE WIND, H.T. (Von Abrams '64). Maroon with silver reverse. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) warns: this variety must be placed carefully, or colour is ruined by glowing orange-reds — has large well-formed flowers, not quite enough, as yet.

TRAVIATA, H.T. (Meilland '63). Red blend. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) writes he is very satisfied with this healthy and strong bush — a very attractive colour blend. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) notes: a very leggy, spreading, awkward plant — when weather is right it is most unusual and lovely.

ULSTER QUEEN, Fl. (McGredy '60). Mr. Buckley (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: a good bright golden yellow, fading to rose-pink — this variety probably will not last too long in favour.

UNCLE WALTER, H.T. (McGredy '63). Crimson-scarlet. Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: this variety had very good flower production — tall, healthy bush — blooms beautiful in colour and substance — fragrant. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) writes: a truly rugged bush, Uncle Walter must have been a tough physical specimen — needs plenty of room — bloom exhibition quality — fragrant. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) is restrained: did not have many blooms, but were nice — do not like foliage at all — not recommended. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) also is disappointed in this plant and will discard — too few blooms — sprawling and unruly bush, with many weak and blind stems. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 52 in.) comments: it required 3 years and 2 moves of the plant before it really took hold — an upright grower this year — blooms are exhibition form, not too many. Mr. Laffey (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) states: very vigorous growth but few blooms — will wait. Mr. Meier (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 72 in.) observes: this is too tall for an H.T. — needs protection from mildew — 'a beautiful rose'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) also was disappointed: not even one bloom was produced —

bush showed very little growth till fall — will keep one more year. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) notes: very tall — few blooms this year, but exhibition quality — colour very good — lacks fragrance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) points out variety is actually a low climber — only fair producer for amount of growth.

VAGABONDE, Fl. (Lens '62). Salmon-pink. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: we enjoyed the sweet shrimp-toned buds and blossoms of this charming variety before it proved of delicate constitution as well, and passed on.

VARIETY CLUB, Fl. (McGredy '65). Yellow strongly veined rose-red. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) considers this rose a worthy progeny of 'Circus', with blooms of slightly better form — a good bedding rose of satisfactory habits. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) notes: a variety of medium to short growth — lots of small bicoloured blooms — worth having — no disease.

VERA DALTON, Fl. (Norman '61). Camelia-rose. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: this is a favourite because of the soft coral-rose blooms of pleasing form, produced singly and in clusters — is a blackspotter deluxe, but survives in spite of it. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 4 yrs.; 33 in.) comments: rose bears delightful flowers in clusters — vigorous bushy growth, foliage glossy and healthy — 'in my garden an outstanding floribunda'. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 28 in.) notes: free-bloomer, of H.T.-type — healthy and hardy. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: a lovely rose when the weather is right, and much larger than most floribundas — very good texture and clean medium pink.

VIENNA CHARM, H.T. (Kordes '63). Coppery-orange. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) reports: this is a new and exciting colour in H.T.s, indeed a delightful sight with the abundant, large perfectly-shaped blooms on a tall bush — fragrant — but we are hoping for a mild winter as it belongs in a colour class that does not seem sugged. Mr. Bishop (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: had the misfortune to lose 2 plants, purchased in fall of '65 and buried in trench for winter (only loss out of 80 imported) — survivor was slow of growth — sparse blooms of exhibition quality — am interested in how it stands up to winter outside. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: lots of bloom — no disease — hardy. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) advises: performed well in second year — not too free bloomer, but flowers lovely colour and well-formed. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 33 in.) feels this rose is worth growing for the colour of the bloom — needs considerable care — subject to slight attacks of mildew — fragrant. Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) considers this an outstanding rose — more prolific this year — large blooms on sturdy stems, beautiful colour — 'one of the best'. Mr. Magee (3 pls; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: budded 3 plants on multiflora and had good growth on them — a tender variety, but beautiful and the best in its colour. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 1 yr.) states: did not winter — will not repeat. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: produced few large blooms of exhibition form — colour is unusual — slow to repeat. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) observes: tall upright growth, well-foliaged — bloom beautiful in bud but opens quickly. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: showing a little improvement in the flower, but there are too few — foliage is very ugly. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) says: the variety did not do well for me — very few blooms and poor growth — however, have seen excellent plants blooming well in others gardens. Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) was satisfied with the first year performance of his bush — blooms of a most interesting colour and well-formed, but very few.

VIOLET CARSON, Fl. (McGredy '63). Peach-pink silvery reverse. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) comments: this rose had lots of exhibition bloom — tall upright bush — a very nice floribunda. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2

yrs.; 33 in.) reports: continued its good performance in second year — buds of H.T.-type, in good clusters — sturdy growth. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) says: very beautiful blooms are H.T.-form — one of the best. 'One of my favourites,' writes Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) — blooms come in clusters, stand sun and rain, continuous — no fragrance. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) confesses: this lady does not get on well with me, will not grow or bloom!

WAR DANCE, Gr. (Swim '61). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: 'in third year shows further strengthening of weak necks, and I am happy I persevered with this variety' — blooms are excellent and long-lasting. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: variety has weak necks, but lots of bloom — a little mildew.

WEISSE SPARRIESHOOP, S. (Kordes '63). White. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: this is a white sport of 'Sparrieshoop' — blooms turn pinkish with age — seems quite satisfactory.

WESTERN SUN, H.T. (Poulsen '65). Deep yellow. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: this offspring of 'Buccaneer' is the best yellow I've seen, and on the basis of first year's performance, can be highly recommended. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: a large, deep non-fading yellow of good form, but had very few blooms — maybe next year. Mr. Frasier (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) notes: short-growing bush — very nice yellow, but very short of bloom, and what there was, not of exhibition form. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: showed good growth in first year, with reasonable number of flowers — a good yellow, has possibilities — another year will give me a better viewpoint. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) found growth in first year disappointing — has deep yellow colour. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) similarly reports: showed no vigour in first year — very slow to repeat.

WESTMINSTER, H.T. (Robinson '60). Cherry and red bicolour. Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) notes: this variety bears very attractive large flowers in good supply and form — very fragrant. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 22 in.) rates this one of the best bicolours — in 2 seasons the production of shapely blooms, some of exhibition quality, was quite fantastic. Mr. Meier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) points out variety is very subject to mildew — produces large blooms in moderate quantity. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) also notes susceptibility to mildew — has large blooms of excellent shape — flowers loose — free bloomer. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WHITE DIAN, Min. (Moore '65). Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 15 in.) writes: this is an exceptionally free-flowering miniature — blooms singly and in clusters, holds colour well — formation of bloom is often compared with a carnation — a favourite.

WHITE PRINCE, H.T. (Von Abrams int. P.&D. '61). Mr. MacPherson (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) reports: my bush had few flowers so far — they are of good form and stand up in wet weather better than most whites — growth is spindly — 'the only white rose that likes my thin soil is 'Frau Karl Druschki'.'

WISBECH GOLD, H.T. (McGredy '64). Deep golden-yellow, edged pinkish-red. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: this is an excellent low-growing bush — prolific, with attractive blooms until they are full-blown, when centres are rather ugly — a good bedding rose. Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: flowers are most interesting colour and well-formed — bloom is sparse — a low-growing plant. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) notes: dark glossy foliage on low bushy growth, so far healthy — blooms are unusual colour — quite floriferous — hope it takes our winter. With Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) growth of new bush was poor and blooms sparse, need another year to evaluate. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) also finds

variety not too vigorous, requires extra feeding — bloom has been of excellent form and colour, a nice deep yellow edged pink.

WOBURN ABBEY, Fl. (Sidley & Cobley '62). Orange with yellow and red shades. Mr. Bishop (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: this variety bears most attractive, delicately-shaped blooms which have been much admired — prone to mildew. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 2 yrs.) considers this a very striking orange floribunda, with perfectly-formed flowers in clusters of 8 to 15 — colour fades to coral — new plants set out this year made a very effective bed. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.) thinks this unusual colour combination of orange, yellow and tangerine gives it an intriguing look — fragrant — rather slow repeating this year. Mr. Frasier (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) advises: a tall, spreading bush — lots of nice bloom clusters — some mildew. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) relates: nothing the first season, a few beautiful orange-apricot clusters of bloom the second, and then 'fini' — shall try again with a native-grown plant with more vigour(?). Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) states: had good bloom production, particularly in autumn — this is an excellent rose. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 31 in.) says: vigorous grower with good foliage — attractive colour — prone to mildew. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: brings a very bright touch in the garden — produced large long-lasting clusters of bloom — good fragrance — foliage glossy-green — better in late season. Was a very heavy bloomer this year for Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 29 in.) — in clusters of good form. Mr. Morin (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) writes: did not do well for me — very few blooms, but nice colour. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises: was slow starting, but made better growth late in season. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: an average grower — continuity of bloom can be improved by judicious pruning. 'One of the best floribundas I have' says Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — good bloomer, outstanding colour — quite vigorous. Mr. Spencer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) emphasizes that the colour stands out among other so-called orange roses — bloomed well first year — moderate fragrance. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 20 in.) rates this 'a very satisfying rose', with which the writer (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) heartily concurs.

WORLD'S FAIR SALUTE, H.T. (Morey int. J.&P. '64). Deep red. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: this is a variety with perfectly-formed flowers and excellent foliage—second year observance on the old plants would suggest it is still among the best exhibition-type varieties — opens very well in water from fairly tight buds.

YELLOW BANTAM, Min. (Moore '60). Primrose-yellow. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 5 in.) calls this 'a real miniature' — bears tiny H.T.-shaped blooms with miniature foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

YELLOW DOLL, Min. (Moore '62). Mrs. Antoft (5 pls.; 2 yrs.; 8 in.) comments: flowers are large, of perfect H.T.-form — colour fades slightly in the sun, when open — a continuous bloomer. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) notes plant has lots of nice yellow blooms. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 13 in.) also refers to the shapely blooms—variety is free-flowering—bushy in growth.

YELLOW QUEEN ELIZABETH, Gr. (Vlaeminck int. Fryer's Nursery '64). Mrs. Antoft (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: this variety seems to be a very nice sort of 'Queen Elizabeth', but will reserve judgment for a year. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: it is slow to repeat — blooms fade — 'am not impressed'.

ZAMBRA, Fl. (Meilland '61). Nasturtium-red. Mr. Bishop (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: blooms of this variety are very colourful — a low bush — would be very attractive if planted en masse in a bed or border. Mr. Frasier (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: a spreading bush — lots of clusters, bloom opens very fast. Mrs. Hawkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: new plant marked time

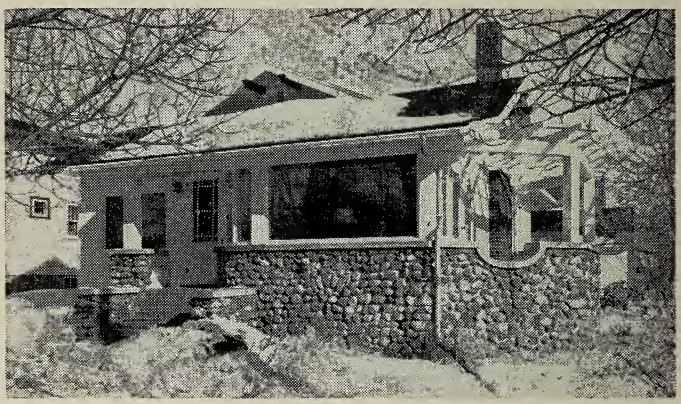
in first year — again it was the orange-yellow colour which attracted. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 20 in.) observes: the old plant did very well this year, probably liked the warmth — had plenty of blooms of an unusual colour — worth growing. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) likes the eye-catching colour — a good grower — an excellent addition to any floribunda collection. Mrs. Packard (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: am putting in more of these, so far superior to 'Golden Slippers' — blooms last for days as cut flowers and keep fresh in texture.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Acti-dione P. M. 212
Brookdale-Kingsway Nursery 205
Canada Packers Ltd. 219
Canadian Nursery Trades Association 223
Chevron Chemicals Ltd. 206
Chipman Chemicals Ltd. 209
Cocoa Bean Shells 213
John Connon Nurseries 217
C. A. Cruickshank Ltd. 199
Cyanamid of Canada Ltd. 216
Cygon 216
Dixon-Reid Co. Ltd. 217
Duplate Canada Ltd. 198
Eddie's Nurseries 207
Ellesmere Nurseries Ltd. 221
Endean Nurseries 224
Gardal 218
Garden Club of Toronto 201
Green Cross Products 218
R. Harkness & Co. Ltd. 215
Hosemaster Products 200
A. H. Howard Chemical Company 212
John A. Huston Co. Ltd. 210
Geo. Keith & Sons Ltd. 199
V. Kraus Nurseries 215
McConnell Nursery Co. Ltd. 204
Modern Rose Nursery 203
Carl Pallek & Son Nurseries 222
Reg. Perkins' Rose Farm 201
W. H. Perron & Co. Ltd. 205
Phaltan 206
Pickering Nurseries Reg'd 199
Pinehaven Nurseries 225
Plant Products Co. Ltd. 211
Queenswood House Ltd. 202
Ra-Pid-Gro Corporation 208
Ridgway Potteries Canada Ltd. 220
Sheridan Nurseries Ltd. 214
Shur-Gain Rose Food 219
Simpson's 201
So-Green Fertilizer 203
Solty Garden Centre 203
A. Teolis Ltd. 224
True Temper Garden Tools 207
Unionville Nurseries 224
Vigoro 222
Weedrite 209
White Rose Nurseries Ltd. 226
Wilkinson Sword 210
Wilson's Pesticides 221

TWINDOW

helps maintain even temperatures all winter long



Twindow* helps keep the temperature in this house at a comfortable, even level. It can do the same in your home too! You see Twindow is made up of two pieces of glass separated by an imprisoned layer of dry, non-circulating air.

This makes it an excellent insulator against winter cold. With Twindow, draughts are a thing of the past, even close to the window. No more 'fogged over' windows either, for Twindow virtually eliminates condensation.

Twindow is surprisingly economical to install too. For complete details, contact your local Canadian Pittsburgh branch.

*T.M.Reg'd

Duplate
CANADA LIMITED

ROLCUT SECATEURS

The ideal pruners for Roses. Made in England, awarded Silver Medal, National Rose Society

RA-PID-GRO

Amazing new discovery. The original foliage-feeding fertilizer

Phone or Write for Catalogue

C. A. CRUICKSHANK LTD.

Accessories for Rose growers

BULBS PLANTS SEEDS

1015 Mount Pleasant Road

HUdson 8-8292 Toronto 12

OUR 101ST YEAR

KEITH'S SEEDS

Specialists in Fine Seeds

Flowers

Vegetables

also

Holland's finest bulbs

Send today for our 1967 catalogue

Geo. Keith & Sons Ltd.

7582 Yonge St.

Thornhill, Ontario

Phone 889-7645

High Quality Roses . . .

True-to-name varieties. Old-ones such as our ancestors grew (dating back as far as prior to 1300), as well as recent, and some of the newest varieties, including MISS CANADA.

Visitors welcome to the rosefield from July through October.

Catalogue sent on request.

Pickering Nurseries Reg'd.

Hwy. No. 2, Pickering, Ont.

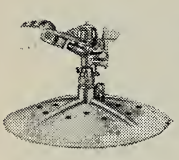
Made Right . . . *Styled Right . . .*

Priced Right . . .

HOSEMASTER!

562—SUPREME NOZZLE
Heavy duty; attractive. Fully adjustable. Order #562-C for Carded; #562-TFC for Threaded Front Carded.

TT-65—THUM-TROL® NOZZLE
For those who want the very best. A push of thumb-slide controls flow. Quality made; chrome plated.



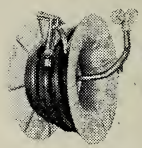
953—ROTATING SPRINKLER
Full circle impulse. for professional lawn care. Works well on all pressures. Adj. from 20 ft. to 70 ft.

362—AIR-O-MATIC SUPREME SPRAYER
Disc control for spraying any garden liquid concentrate. No pre-mixing. Cap. to 10 gal. of finished spray.

964-FS—IMPULSE FERTILIZER-SPRINKLER
Sprinkles and/or feeds the lawn. Features a #965 Head, Air-O-Matic Metering Control. Fully adjustable.

966—Hosemaster **AQUA-WHIRL LAWN SPRINKLER**

484—INSECTICIDE SPRAYER
Metering slide controls ratio of concentrate in water sprayed. Features like #362; fits standard hose.



489—Hosemaster Lifetime Fiberglass HOSE REEL with Wall Bracket.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINENTAL AGENCIES

322 Howland Ave. **Toronto 4, Ont.**

HOSEMASTER

"KNOWN AROUND THE WORLD"

GILMOUR

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SOMERSET, PA.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF TORONTO

Compliments of The Garden Club of Toronto who enthusiastically support the excellent work of The Canadian Rose Society.

REG PERKINS' ROSE FARM

QUALITY ROSE BUSHES

To make sure that you get the very best, we bud (graft) all our Roses real low, on SEEDLING understock.

Many beautiful new varieties and fine old favourites to choose from.

ORDER NOW FOR SPRING DELIVERY

For variety and price list write to:

REG PERKINS' ROSE FARM

R.R. 3, Claremont, Ontario Phone 649-5301

NEW 1967 ALL-AMERICA AWARD WINNING ROSES

"Roman Holiday"
A new brilliant orange-red, fully double blooms with up to 25 to 30 petals to each 2½ to 3" bloom. An unusual Floribunda with a bright glowing color.

"Gay Princess"
A lovely soft shell-pink flower of such large size for a Floribunda. A very pretty addition to your garden this year!

"Bewitched"
A clear phlox-pink Hybrid Tea as smartly elegant and freshly bright as it is new. Bud opens slowly to a large 5" bloom of rich fragrance. A superb offspring of the renowned "Queen Elizabeth".

Simpson's DOWNTOWN

A CHOICE OF GARDENING BOOKS TO DELIGHT GARDENERS OF ALL KINDS

RHODODENDRONS AND AZALEAS
Judith Berrisford Price $9.50

AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL GARDEN PLANTS
C. O. Booth Price $18.95

THE ROCHFORD BOOK OF FLOWERING POT PLANTS
Thomas Rochford and Richard Gorer
The emphasis in this book is on spectular, colourful and scented flowers for the house, grown with or without heat. In clear non-technical language all the essential cultural information given to enable everyone to get the greatest enjoyment from their plants.
Price $6.75

ROSE GROWING COMPLETE
E. B. Le Grice Price $9.50

THE COMPLETE FLOWER GROWER
W. E. Shewell-Cooper Price $6.75

PELARGONIUMS
Henry J. Wood
A complete guide to their cultivation. 31 illustrations in full colour and line illustrations as well.
Price $8.15

GARDEN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
George E. Whitehead
Price $9.50
All the designs and sketches in this book are based upon actual gardens evolved by the author and his staff who have been engaged in this work for many years. Photographs and line illustrations.

PRUNING APPLE TREES
C. R. Thompson
For a wide range of conditions, this book sets out the reasons for keeping or removing shoots and branches, etc. For the care of few or many trees. 34 monochrome half-tone illustrations and 66 line drawings.
Price $9.50

MUSHROOM GROWING TODAY
Fred C. Atkins
A new revised edition of this famous book.
Price $6.75

FOR LOVE OF A ROSE
Antonia Ridge
The beautiful story of the development of the famous *Peace Rose*. This book has become a bestseller.
Price $4.74

QUEENSWOOD HOUSE LIMITED
17 PRINCE ARTHUR AVENUE TORONTO 5

ONTARIO GROWN

Roses, Shrubs, Trees, Evergreens

FROM

SOLTY GARDEN CENTRE

3850 KINGSTON ROAD SCARBOROUGH

Phone 267-8294

ALL NURSERY STOCK IS 100% GUARANTEED FOR ONE GROWING SEASON.

MODERN ROSE NURSERY

BERT WIEBICKE

ROSE SPECIALIST

GROWER OF QUALITY ROSES

European Novelties

1727 Altona Rd. Phone 282-8753 P.O.
Rouge Hills Pickering, Ont.

SO-GREEN

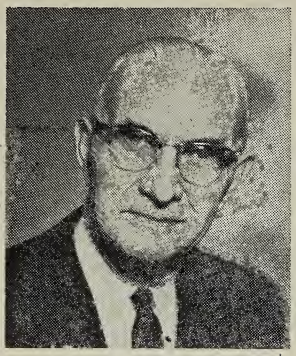
All Purpose Fertilizer

7-7-7

Research at University of Louisiana indicated Roses should have a balanced formula fertilizer of 1-1-1 or multiples thereof.

Dr. R. W. Oliver's article "Roses and Soil Fertility" recommends a fertilizer with balanced Ratio of 7-7-7.

Granular, odourless, dustless So-Green is available in 5, 20, 40, and 80 lb. bags at Garden Centres, Hardware and Department Stores.



Spencer D. McConnell

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM SPENCER McCONNELL

Port Burwell, Ont.

Dear Friends:

The Centennial 1967 issue of our Garden Catalogue is now off the press. As explained below, it is Free for the asking. 100 pages of living color and definitely the best we have put out to date. This is a must for any rosarian, particularly during our Centennial year.

For 1967, the All-America Winners are excellent. *Bewitched, Lucky Lady, Roman Holiday* and *Gay Princess* are all listed in our catalogue. Of course, we all have a winner in our own *Miss Canada*, the front cover subject of this year's book.

Some other notables for 1967 are: *Sincera, American Heritage, Matterhorn, Rose Gaujard, Columbus Queen, Josephine Bruce, Swarthmore, Garden State, Circus Parade* and our *Miss Canada Tree Rose.*

In connection with Centennial, we have a fine stock of the *Canada Centennial Tree, (Malus Almey) Red Almey Flowering Crab.* This is an excellent tree, hardy all over Canada and worthy to be chosen for this special event.

I cannot close this letter without thanking you all for your patronage over the year. I will continue to serve the Canadian Rose Society and this company will ever strive to deserve your continued confidence.

Sincerely yours,
S. McConnell,
Chairman of the Board,
The McConnell Nursery Co. Ltd.

FREE! 100-PAGE ALL-COLOR GARDEN CATALOGUE. BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE — THE NEWEST AND BEST ROSES

THE McCONNELL NURSERY CO. LTD.

85 NOVA SCOTIA STREET — PORT BURWELL, ONT.
PHONE 874-4405 — ESTABLISHED 1912

BROOKDALE-KINGSWAY

Nurseries

"FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE"

PERENNIALS **EVERGREENS**
HEDGING **TREES**
VINES **ROSES** **SHRUBS**

If you have not received a copy of our latest 1966-67 bi-annual Gardening Guide catalogue, we shall be pleased to send one on request.

Phone or Write

BROOKDALE-KINGSWAY NURSERIES

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

Bowmanville 623-3345 **Toronto 366-2566**

"CHEZ PERRON TOUT EST BON"

"WE LEAD IN PLANTS AND SEEDS"

Our 1967 Garden Guide, 96 pages, abundantly illustrated, price 50c, refundable when purchasing for $3.00 or more.

We publish 2 editions, one in French and one in English.

We are distributors in Eastern Canada for Ra-Pid-Gro (23-19-17), plus all minor elements and vitamins B_1 and B_{12}, known as the miracle plant food.

W. H. PERRON & CO. LIMITED

SEEDSMEN & NURSERYMEN

515 LABELLE BOULEVARD, CHOMEDEY, P.Q., CANADA

(Owners of Dupuy & Ferguson Ltd.)

ORTHO

PHALTAN

ROSE & GARDEN FUNGICIDE

The answer to the rose lovers' prayer for the control of Black Spot, Rose Mildew and Rust, those three villains that cause the leaves to curl, shrivel, dry up and fall off.

Known technically as PHALTAN, Rose & Garden Fungicide has been hailed by rosarians and hobbyists as the finest rose disease control yet developed. Rose & Garden Fungicide is a concentrate material (75% PHALTAN) designed to be mixed with water and applied as a spray. Wetting and sticking agents are properly blended into the product.

A preventative spray program with Rose & Garden Fungicide started in the Spring will help assure a full luxuriant foliage and disease free plants all Summer.

PHALTAN is also formulated into ORTHO Rose Dust and ORTHO Rose & Flower Bomb.

Look for Rose & Garden Fungicide and the other fine ORTHO garden and home products at garden, hardware and department stores.

CHEVRON CHEMICAL (CANADA) LIMITED

ORTHO DIVISION

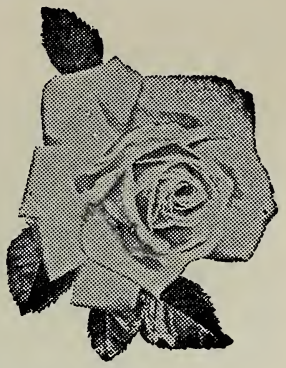
OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

Reg. T. M. PHALTAN, ORTHO

EDDIE'S ROSES

Send for our beautifully illustrated catalogue.

Arthur Bell, Baby Sylvia, Balinese, Blue Moon, Bobbie Lucas, City of Leeds, Early Bird, Big Red, Galway Bay, Ice Water, Irish Mist, Lady Seton, Park Royal, Reg Williams, Royal Canadian, and latest All America Winners.



LEADING IN ROSES FOR 40 YEARS

EDDIE'S NURSERIES

4100 S.W. MARINE DR. VANCOUVER 13, B.C.

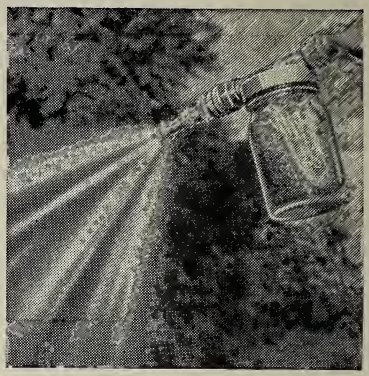
TRUE TEMPER
GARDEN TOOLS

. . . add leisure to gardening pleasure!

True Temper tools are designed to dig a little easier, cut a little cleaner, feel a little better, to take the hard work out of yard work . . . And there are extra values in the forged steels, the fire-hardened handles, the perfect balance.

"ASK YOUR GARDEN TOOL DEALER"

The Easy Pleasant Way To Enjoy Beautiful Roses!



Thousands of expert Rose growers depend on regular applications of RA-PID-GRO to keep their plants vigorous and covered with excellent bloom.

Feed and Spray In One Operation

You are applying insecticides and fungicides to your Roses. Such pest control sprays are an essential requirement of any good Rose care. Simply add RA-PID-GRO to your pest control solution at the rate of one teaspoon RA-PID-GRO in each quart. Stir thoroughly and spray the Roses in the regular way. You can control insects and diseases, feed quickly and efficiently through the foliage all in the same application. This is less work, less bother, and gives you better results than any other method we know.

The Instantly Soluble Concentrated High-Nutrition Plant Food for 5-Way Feeding!

Phil J. Reilly

The pioneer in foliar feeding; originator of the Reilly Secret Formula, balancing basic nutrients; Nitrogen 23%, Phosphoric Acid 21%, Potash 17% plus trace elements and hormones.

JUST ADD TO WATER, SPRINKLE OR SPRAY!
RA-PID-GRO
In Use Since 1932
Instantly Soluble
The Miracle Plant Food
Sold by Leading Nurseries and Garden Supply Dealers.

ORIGINAL & GENUINE

RA-PID-GRO

How many weedkillers would you dare spray like this?

One.

NEW WEEDRITE

kills weeds and unwanted grass

. . . up to the base of established trees, hedges and shrubs. New 'Weedrite' Weedkiller with diquat and paraquat kills only what's green; it can't harm mature brown bark and it becomes completely inactivated on contact with soil. Fast-acting, it is absolutely non-volatile; can be safely used as directed close to desireable plants and between rows of flowers or vegetables.

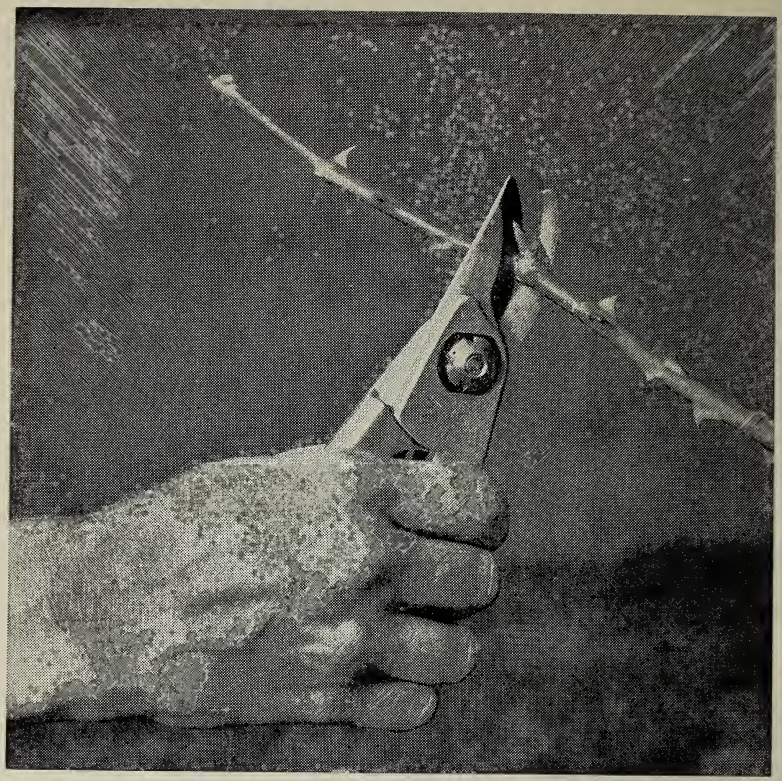
'Weedrite' is also an ideal weed treatment for driveways, walks, patios, ditches and fences.

Available in 7 oz. poly bottles (to treat approximately 800 sq. ft.) at your Chipman Garden Chemical dealers now.

chipman

WEEDRITE

CHIPMAN CHEMICALS LIMITED, MONTREAL, HAMILTON, WINNIPEG



WILKINSON SWORD

First choice in quality pruners

Every gardening enthusiast recognizes the quality and craftsmanship that make Wilkinson Sword Pruners first choice everywhere.

New modern design . . . exclusive floating bearings and unexcelled cutting blades are features you'll find make these tools more comfortable and efficient to use than any others.

Stocked and sold by better stores everywhere.

JOHN A. HUSTON CO. LTD.

36 Caledonia Rd. **Toronto 10, Ontario**

COMPLETE ROSE PROTECTION AND FEEDING

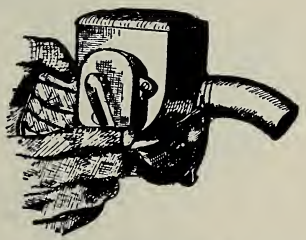
with

PROTEXALL SPRAY or PROTEXALL DUST
PLANT ROTARY DUSTER
PLANT PROD 20-20-20 INSTANT PLANT FOOD
SKOOT — REPELLENT FOR RABBITS MICE AND DEER
ACTO Q.R. CONCENTRATE HERBAL COMPOST MAKER

PROTEXALL SPRAY or PROTEXALL DUST

A powerful combination of insecticides and fungicides that will protect roses and other flowers and shrubs from most insects and diseases such as aphids, mites, rose chaffers and others, as well as black spot and mildew.

PLANT ROTARY DUSTER



This light weight aluminum rotary duster throws an eight foot stream of dust in an ever continuous flow. Dusts 200 bushes with one filling of PROTEXALL DUST.

PLANT PROD 20-20-20 INSTANT PLANT FOOD

Special rose fertilizer and all around plant food for flowers, vegetables, shrubs, trees, lawns, house plants and transplanting — and so easy to apply. This is a new type of instantly-soluble plant food that feeds through the leaves, as well as the roots. It goes to work instantly it touches the foliage and will not harm even the tender growth.

SKOOT — REPELLENT FOR RABBITS MICE AND DEER

Protects dormant ornamentals, shrubs, nursery stock and young fruit trees. SKOOT is a formula developed after years of research — protects plants for one full season — harmless to pets — repels by taste. Can be sprayed or painted on.

ACTO Q.R. CONCENTRATE COMPOST MAKER

The British herbal compost maker that helps produce the wonderful compost which roses thrive on.

Plant Products Company Limited

70 WESLEY AVE.,

PORT CREDIT, ONT.

Upjohn

to control Powdery Mildew, use Acti-dione PM*

Weekly spray applications of Acti-dione PM throughout spring and summer help protect your prized roses from this killing disease. This antibiotic-fungicide will bring mildew under control even when the disease is well advanced.

Easy to apply with hand or power sprayer, Acti-dione PM leaves no unsightly residue to mar your roses' beauty.

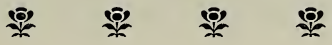
For further information on lawn and garden care, write to:

A. H. Howard Chemical Company Ltd.
Orangeville
Ontario

*TRADEMARK, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
COPYRIGHT, 1962, THE UPJOHN COMPANY

COCOA BEAN SHELLS

THE FINEST MULCH AND ORGANIC SUPPLEMENT FOR ROSES



ONTARIO ROSE FANCIERS

You can now obtain specialty rose products . . .

COCOA-BEAN SHELLS
DUSTS, SPRAYS AND FERTILIZERS
ESPECIALLY FOR ROSES

and

GOOD CANADIAN GROWN ROSES

at

FRANK EWALD'S HIGHWAY NURSERIES
R.R. 1 (Galt-Hamilton Highway) Branchton

MORI'S NURSERY
R.R. 2 Niagara-on-the-Lake

ROBERT NIELSEN NURSERIES
2667 Lakeshore Hwy. E. Oakville

PINEHAVEN NURSERIES
475 Upper Middle Rd. Cooksville

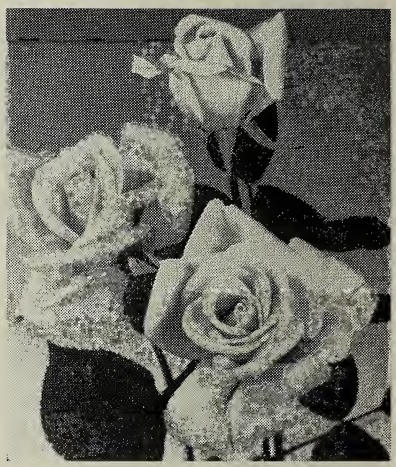
YORK NURSERIES
R.R. 4 (Stratford Highway) Kitchener

SPECIALIZING IN FRESH, WAXED CANADIAN ROSE BUSHES WITH HORMONE TREATED ROOTS

SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED

1867 | 1967
CONFÉDÉRATION

GROWING WITH CANADA
FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS



CANADA'S FINEST AND WIDEST SELECTION OF QUALITY ORNAMENTAL NURSERY STOCK. FOUR MODERN SALES STATIONS IN METRO TORONTO AND ONE IN MONTREAL TO SERVE YOU WELL.

HEAD OFFICE:
100 SHERWAY DRIVE,
ETOBICOKE, ONTARIO.

From Hitchin, England, come **HARKNESS ROSES,** with a worldwide reputation for quality; and that means long life! The reason? Our chalky Hitchin soil makes strong, searching roots; the dry climate and exposed site make hard, ripe wood.

Harkness Roses are hardy — and we mean hardy for Canadian conditions.

Send for a free Catalogue, giving the greatest selection of varieties offered anywhere — and including the KING ARTHUR range of new Harkness raised Roses.

Plant Harkness Roses in Spring. Send for free Catalogue now.

R. Harkness & Co. Ltd.

THE ROSE GARDENS

HITCHIN - HERTS - ENGLAND

See our display of everblooming roses this summer. We will have again over 100,000 of them in 270 old and new varieties blooming in our rose fields and rose garden.

Send for our complete list.

V. KRAUS NURSERIES
CARLISLE, ONT.

Phone
689-4022
Area Code 416

16 miles north of Hamilton

growers of the best since 1920

what kills
birch leaves?
ornamentals?
roses?

birch leaf miner
other insects
aphids

what saves
birch leaves?
ornamentals?
roses?

CYGON® 2-E

One simple "brush-on" application of Cygon 2-E completely protects your birch trees and roses for 8 weeks against leaf miner, aphids, leafhoppers, mites and thrips. Simply paint a 6-inch band of Cygon 2-E directly from the bottle around the trunk or basal stem early in the growing season (a special applicator is inside each bottle). The systemic action of Cygon 2-E penetrates the entire system, instantly kills insects. You can also spray most ornamentals for control of a wide range of insects with 1 teaspoon of Cygon 2-E per half gallon of water.

Get Cygon 2-E at your drug, hardware or garden supply centre. *And remember: Cygon 2-E comes from Cyanamid.*

®TM Reg'd

CYANAMID

Always follow the label instructions carefully when using any pesticide.

Cyanamid of Canada Ltd., Montreal 2, Que.

Protect your roses AFTER PRUNING with *Garden Joy* PRUNING COMPOUND

Here's complete and dependable protection for your rose bushes after pruning. When applied to the newly cut canes, this specially formulated pruning compound forms a thin elastic coating that cannot be penetrated by insects or diseases. Prevents die-back, bleeding and rose borers—is not washed away by rain — does not crack after drying — quick and easy to apply — harmless to hands and clothing. Don't take chances with your prized rose bushes. Order Garden Joy Pruning Compound now.

Only $1.19 postpaid

(A whole year's supply for the average gardener)

Special Offer to Societies in case lots of 12 cans.

The McConnell Nursery Co. Ltd.
Port Burwell, Ontario

Our Aim
CANADIAN ROSES
FOR CANADIAN GARDENS

JOHN CONNON NURSERIES

LTD.
Box 200,
WATERDOWN—ONTARIO

Growers of Quality Roses
Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs
Hedging, Perennials

Catalogue mailed on request

DIXON-REID PLANT FOOD

Over a Million Sold

Makes the amateur gardener an expert!

● *Used indoors and outdoors by gardeners — for soil treatment, transplanting, nurseries, cut flowers, lawns, trees and shrubs.*

Available in 29c, 50c, $1 and $1.79 bottles.

At Florists, Department, Hardware, Grocery, Drug, and 5 and 10c Stores throughout Canada.

IMPROVED FERTILIZER FOR TRANSPLANTING

DIXON-REID CO. LTD., TORONTO

GUARANTEED

THE BEST ROSE SPRAY YOU HAVE EVER USED-

or your money back!

Let you—and your roses—be the judge! Watch Gardal go to work on insects, black spot, mites and mildew. And if it isn't the best rose spray you've ever used, tell us so. Write to Green Cross Products, P.O. Box 489, Montreal. Send us the bottle with label, and we'll send you your money back.

Applied as a liquid spray, Gardal leaves no visible powder or dust deposits. Its systemic insecticide and systemic fungicide go right inside the plant. The systemic insecticide distributes itself throughout the entire plant, protecting tender new growth from insect damage for up to two weeks after application. Systemics cannot be washed off by rain, since they are within the plant.

WHATEVER THE WEED, WHATEVER THE PEST
WHAT YOU REALLY NEED IS GREEN CROSS!

Green Cross* PRODUCTS

IT'S CANADIAN—
IT'S QUALITY

Division of THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

*T. M. Reg'd.

début
SHUR-GAIN
ROSE
FOOD
8-6-7
Shur-Gain
A PRODUCT OF CANADA PACKERS

Miss Canada Rose by RIDGWAY

The magnificent hybrid tea rose chosen to honour our nation's centennial has also been selected as the motif for a centenary pattern in Royal Adderley English Bone China.

The beauty of this exclusive floral pattern is set off to perfection by the lustrous translucence of this exquisite tableware. Royal Adderley's Miss Canada Rose is available in tea and dinner sets, as well as in charming brooch and earring ensembles, attractively boxed for gift-giving.

For your free copy of a booklet on the romance of English tableware, write today to:

RIDGWAY POTTERIES CANADA LTD.
8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO 1

RIDGWAY POTTERIES LTD.
1789
Royal Adderley
FINE BONE CHINA
ENGLAND

Royal Adderley

AN AP COMPANY

A PRODUCT OF RIDGWAY POTTERIES LIMITED,
ASH HALL, STOKE-ON-TRENT, ENGLAND.

Compliments of

CANADA'S LARGEST ROSE GROWERS

Our 25 years of rose growing
experience is at your service

*Please do not hesitate to ask
for free Catalogue*

Ellesmere Nurseries Ltd.

R.R.1, BROOKLIN, ONT. TEL. 655-3661

Surest way to protect

ROSE BEAUTY!

GRANULES OR
LIQUID

WILSON'S SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES give the utmost in **ROSE** protection. Because they are absorbed into the plant's sap stream, they make the **ROSE BUSH** itself lethal to destructive insects. Weeks of protection with one application. Rain can't wash off. No unsightly residues. Not affected by temperature. Easy to apply and economical to use.

WILSON'S

Systemic Insecticides

Acclimatized
CANADIAN GROWN ROSES

Growers of over 250 varieties of roses, including the best of the newest varieties, and many of the old fine varieties not found in all catalogues.

Rosa canina and Rosa multiflora understocks

For price and variety list write to

CARL PALLEK & SON NURSERIES

Box 137, Virgil, Ont. (Near St. Catharines)

AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING NURSERIES and HARDWARE STORES

THE CANADA NURSERY TRADES ASSOCIATION

AND

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

jointly endorse the beautiful

'Miss Canada' Rose

For the 1967 Centennial Celebrations

Why not plant a special flower, shrub or tree as part of *your* contribution to this epic year?

What more significant and worthwhile gesture could you make to mark the growth of our country?

Contact your local Nurseryman or Garden Centre TODAY!

They will be glad to help you and your family plan a planting programme for your garden.

CANADIAN NURSERY TRADES ASSOCIATION

LOOK FOR THE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP INSIGNIA — IT STANDS FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE.

ROSES - PLANTS - FERTILIZERS

And all Garden Supplies

ENDEAN NURSERIES

RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO

Yonge St. N. Thornhill 689-5122

FINE WALL CLEANING, PAINTING & DECORATING

SINCE 1907

A. TEOLIS LIMITED

188 LAIRD DR., TORONTO 17 421-4377

there are roses . . .

. . . and Roses

Check the quality of Unionville's Ontario-grown Roses before you buy

UNIONVILLE NURSERIES LTD.

#7 HIGHWAY, UNIONVILLE 297-1440

PINEHAVEN NURSERIES

475 Upper Middle Road, Cooksville, Ontario

Rose Fanciers you will be happy to know that we have completed our arrangements with Sam McGredy for introducing and growing all McGredy and Poulsen roses under license. In future, those wonderful European varieties will be grown by us and other Canadian nurseries that we license so that the Canadian public can get for the first time in our history all the good European introductions grown in Canada.

This spring the newer European varieties that we offer are mostly grown in Ireland with a few having been grown here but by next fall they will all have been grown by ourselves. May we thank those ardent members of the Canadian Rose Society who encouraged this new venture.

Hybrid Teas: Bond Street (McGredy '66) — a fine deep pink
Casanova (McGredy '65) — a strong healthy yellow
Colour Wonder (Kordes '64) — orange-salmon and yellow
Kronenbourg (McGredy '66) — a flaming sport of 'Peace'
Lady Seton (McGredy '67) — tall, free flowering pink
Piccadilly (McGredy '61) — scarlet-yellow bicolour
Red Lion (McGredy '67) — large bright red show rose
Reg. Willis (McGredy '67) — an outstanding red
Shannon (McGredy '66) — rich rose pink show rose
Silver Star (Kordes '66) — a lavender beauty

Floribundas:
Arthur Bell (McGredy '66) — bright yellow
City of Leeds (McGredy '67) — a red Gold Medal winner
Ice White (McGredy '67) — fully double snow-white
Jan Spek (McGredy '67) — yellow 'Rose of the Year'
John Church (McGredy '65) — an orange beauty
Marie Elizabeth (McGredy '66) — an outstanding multicolour
Marlena (Kordes '64) — deep red
Pernille Poulsen (Poulsen '66) — bright coral
Rose of Tralee (McGredy '65) — warm pink

Climbers:
Galway Bay (McGredy '67) — rose pink
Handel (McGredy '66) — ivory and rose bicolour
Schoolgirl (McGredy '65) — soft apricot orange
Sympathie (Kordes '67) — velvety red

Free colour catalogue available upon request listing the above and many other roses. Most of the new ones and many of the old.

CANADIAN NURSERY TRADES ASSOCIATION

Canadian grown roses — exclusive new varieties

Rose field open for visitors from July 1 to October 1, located on Woodbine Ave., South of No 7 Highway North of Steeles Ave.

Free Catalogue on request

White Rose Nurseries Ltd.

UNIONVILLE, ONTARIO

patronize your advertisers